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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 49. WHOLE NUMBER 621. | NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875. | SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.



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Major HENRY FULTON—The Way He Does It.

Score—800 yards	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—58	
900 "	3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—57	
1,000 "	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3—56	
Total		171

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—sent to any address, 50 cts.)



Col. JOHN BODINE—The Way He Does It.

Score—800 yards	3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4—54	
900 "	3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3—51	
1,000 "	4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 4—53	
Total		158

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—50 cts.)

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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 22, 1875.

Proposals, sealed and endorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 20th July next, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New York, subject to the usual inspection, for the use of the Navy during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876. The coal is to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Commandant may direct, and will be paid for at the weight of the Navy Yard scales. Viz.:

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The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

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Blank forms will be furnished at this office and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director U. S. Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
Washington, June 21, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until Saturday, at 10 o'clock, the 17th July, 1875, for the delivery of the following kinds of Hemp at the Charlestown Navy Yard, subject there to the usual inspection and Government tests, viz.:

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100 tons American, of 2,240 pounds per ton.
100 tons Russia, of 2,240 pounds per ton.

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The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the Navy Yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it is deemed best for the interests of the Government.

Any of the Hemp that is rejected is to be immediately removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise will remain there at the bidder's risk until removed.

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R. W. SHUFELDT,
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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 70, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1875.

Company commanders will no longer be expected, as heretofore, to collect and transmit to the Chief of Ordnance the money value of ammunition sold by them to enlisted men under authority of G. O. No. 103, of 1874, from this office. It will, instead, be charged against the men on company muster and pay-rolls, to be collected by the Pay Department as are other charges on account of Ordnance stores.

In accounting for ammunition sold, the officer will note the names, quantities, and amounts on the statement of charges accompanying his property returns, and state the date of the muster-roll on which the charges have been entered.

G. O. No. 71, WASHINGTON, July 10, 1875.

The following Opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, in regard to the action taken upon the sentences in certain cases lately examined by him, is approved by the Secretary of War:

OPINION.

In these cases the accused was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the service," with forfeiture of pay, etc., "and then to be confined" for a certain term.

The Department Commander approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence, but proceeds to modify the latter by ordering that the dishonorable discharge shall take effect *at the end of the term of confinement*.

This action—*postponing to the end of a term of confinement a dishonorable discharge required by a sentence to be imposed at once, or before the confinement is entered upon*—is held to be beyond the authority of a reviewing officer.

The powers and duties of a commander in acting upon the proceedings of a Court-martial are fixed by the articles of War. As to any particular punishment imposed by a sentence approved by him, he must either execute the same as imposed, or else "pardon or mitigate" it. Beyond this the Articles give him (in time of peace) no discretion. But postponing to a future date the execution of a punishment repaired by such a sentence to be enforced at once is certainly not an executing of the sentence as it stands approved, nor is it a form of pardon. Further, it is not a mitigation, since it does not substitute for the particular penalty a lesser degree of punishment of the same species (which is that in which *mitigation* consists, as defined by the Attorneys General), but merely defers its enforcement, while retaining it unchanged in kind and quality.

Such a postponement is thus regarded as not coming within the statutory authority of a reviewing officer. For whatever motive of policy or discipline resorted to, it is yet not, in my opinion, the exercise of a legal power.

It may be observed that it is always open to such officer, if, for any cause, he may deem it expedient that the soldier shall not be discharged till after his imprisonment, to reconvene the court, and, stating his reasons, to suggest to it the modification of the sentence desired.

These views being approved by the Secretary of War, it is directed that the action, thus held unauthorized, be not resorted to by commanders in acting upon sentences of Courts-martial.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1875.

Second Lieutenant Robert T. Lyons, Seventeenth Infantry—Died July 10, 1875, at St. Paul, Minn.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1875.

Companies A, E, and H, Seventh Cavalry, to Fort Randall, D. T.

Company F, Second Artillery, from Marion, N. C., to Morgantown, N. C.

Company A, Fourteenth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, U. T., to Fort Hall, Idaho T.

Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, from Newberry, S. C., to Greenville, S. C.

Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, from Fort Larned, Kas., to Fort Dodge, Kas.

Company G, Nineteenth Infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Camp Supply, Ind. T.

Posts Established.—Greenville, S. C.; Morgantown, N. C.

Posts Discontinued.—Newberry, S. C., Marion, N. C.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending July 13, 1875.

Wednesday, July 7.

Discharged.—Private George Strebel, L, Eighth Cavalry, now supposed to be with his command.

The following named Hospital Stewards, U. S. A., are relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and will report in person for assignment to duty as follows: Frederick P. Seclor, to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic; John Dillon, to the Commanding General Department of Columbia. Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Rufus P. Brown, Fourth Infantry, in S. O. No. 67, June 24, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is further extended to December 31, 1875, with permission to go beyond sea.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, First Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., and will take station at Philadelphia, Penn., reporting by letter to the Chief of Ordnance for instructions.

Leave of absence from March 5 to July 31, 1875, is granted Second Lieutenant Alfred H. Rogers, Eighth Cavalry (Washington City), on account of ill-health.

Thursday, July 8.

By direction of the President, leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted First Lieutenant William F. Reynolds, Jr., First Artillery (Key West, Fla.)

The Commanding General Department of the Missouri will grant a furlough for six months, to take effect from the date of his next re-enlistment, to Hospital Steward Herman Miller, U. S. Army, now serving in his command.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board in New York City for examination for promotion. At the conclusion of his examination he will report by letter to the Surgeon-General.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, in S. O. No. 28, May 3, 1871, from Headquarters of the Army, is extended twenty days, to enable him to hear as to the action of his department and other superior commanders on his application for four months extension.

Sergeant James Smith, Company A, Permanent Party, with a guard of two privates, having performed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 167, July 6, 1875, from Headquarters Principal Depot General Recruiting Service, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will return with his party to that station without unnecessary delay. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The expense incurred in the enlistment of William H. Horan, a rejected recruit of the General Service U. S. Army, will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, Sixth Infantry, by whom he was enlisted. The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will inform the Paymaster-General of the amount incurred.

Discharged.—Privates Frederick Hoffman, A, Fourth Artillery; John L. Kendrick, B, Second Artillery, now in the hands of the civil authorities (dishonorably); 1st Class Privates Parker W. Grove, Wm. Harbage, John Prior, Martin Stanners; 2nd Class Privates Wm. Reed and Charles W. Little, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

Private James M. Dickey, Company G, Third Infantry, now at Jackson Barracks, La., is transferred to Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Lyon, Col. T. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish him with transportation to St. Louis Barracks, Mo., there to await transportation with the first detachment.

Friday, July 9.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Francis Burt, formerly private, Company I, First Artillery, with transportation from New York City, N. Y., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde, First Infantry, is relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial appointed by Par. 5, S. O. No. 32, February 24, 1875, from this office, and First Lieutenant Joseph Keeffe, Fourth Infantry, is detailed in his stead.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to Private Michael Reilly, Company C, Permanent Party, General Recruiting Service, from Washington, D. C., to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., the cost of which will be charged against the soldier on the muster and pay rolls of his company.

The following named enlisted men of Company B, Third Cavalry, having completed the duty assigned them in S. O. No. 94, July 4, 1875, from Headquarters Fort McPherson, Neb., will return to their station at Fort McPherson, with permission to delay ten days en route: Sergeant Charles Witzeman, Privates Charles Tim and Jacob Doran. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations from the 16th to the 20th of July, 1875, inclusive, at the usual rates.

So much of Par. 8, S. O. No. 126, June 25, 1875, from this office, as directs half the expense incurred in the enlistment of John Thomas, a colored Cavalry recruit, be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant W. H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, is revoked.

Discharged.—Privates Edwin C. Roberts, E, Twenty-first Infantry; Mathias Zweifel, L, Eighth Cavalry.

Saturday, July 10.

So much of Par. 1, S. O. No. 80, May 24, 1869, from Headquarters Department of California, as directs the dishonorable discharge of Private Charles C. Dill, Company I, Eighth Cavalry, is revoked.

Dishonorably discharged.—Private Charles C. Dill, I, Eighth Cavalry, now in confinement at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Par. 3, S. O. No. 58, April 6, 1875, from this office, directing the discharge of Hospital Steward Henry Oliver, U. S. Army, is revoked, the said soldier having deserted prior to the receipt of the order at his station.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, First Lieutenant D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, on being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, will report in person for duty to the commanding officer Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; the change of station to be made under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

Discharged.—Private John P. Young, General Service U. S. Army, in the office of the Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, to date July 1, 1875; Sergeant David C. Ralston, in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Privates Ashton H. Tarrant, Henri Kohler, and William Frank, at Fort Whipple, Va.

The pay of Captain William Logan, Seventh Infantry, except fifty dollars per month, will be stopped until he accounts to the Subsistence Department for certain errors, disallowances, and balances on hand on his accounts and returns, of which he was notified by letter from the Office Commissary General of Subsistence, dated August 14, 1874.

Second Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Twentieth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, is appointed to act as Special Inspector on such unserviceable Ordnance stores as may be properly presented to him for inspection, and for which First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer, Property, and Disbursing Officer of the Signal Office, is responsible.

Monday, July 12.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant P. P. Barnard (now First Lieutenant), Fifth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 75, June 19, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific is further extended five months.

Commissary Sergeant Jacob D. Hoak, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Stockton, Texas, to take effect on the arrival of Commissary Sergeant Henry Arnold (recently appointed), and will proceed without delay to Ft. McKavett, Tex., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Brigadier General J. Holt, Judge Advocate General.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey (New York City).

Discharged.—Private William Hopper, alias William H. Hamilton, F, Eighth Infantry, Fort Whipple, A. T.

Par. 4, S. O. No. 122, June 21, 1875, from this office, directing the discharge of Private Edward T. Upperman, General Service U. S. Army, is revoked.

Sergeant William E. Long, G, Fourth Cavalry, now on detached service at Headquarters Department of Texas, is transferred to the General Service Department, U. S. Army, at those Headquarters as a private.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, will report in person on the 28th of August next to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for duty. He will be relieved from his present duties in time to enable him to comply with this order.

As contemplated by par. 5, G. O. No. 81, August 1, 1873, from this office, a Board of Officers, to consist of: Surgeon Basil Norris, Medical Department; Major George A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry; Major Samuel N. Benjamin, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, is appointed to meet in Washington City on the 2d day of August, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Army of the United States. The duties of the medical officer will be confined to the medical examination. The junior member will act as Recorder.

Tuesday, July 13.

Sergeant Alfred Hughes, Company F, Second Infantry, having performed the duties assigned him in S. O. No. 55, July 10, 1875, from Headquarters, Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, will return with his guard to his station at Mount Vernon Barracks without unnecessary delay. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates for Sergeant Hughes and two men.

In conformity with section 3 of the act approved March 3, 1851, Captain Tully McCrea, First Artillery, is, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, relieved, at his own request, as Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, and will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.

Private William J. Oakes, E, Fifth Cavalry, now at Camp McDowell, A. T., is transferred to C, Eighth Infantry, stationed at that post.

Second Lieutenant D. S. Denison, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, to take effect August 28, 1875, and will join his proper station.

Assistant Surgeon F. C. Ainsworth is relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, and will report by letter to the Surgeon General.

First Lieutenant James Ulio, Second Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, having relieved Second Lieutenant Charles R. Tyler, Sixteenth Infantry, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, will also relieve him of the charge of the National Cemeteries at Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee, receipting to Lieutenant Tyler, under date of June 30, 1875, for all property, funds, and records in the possession of the latter pertaining to the cemeteries named.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 23, Washington, March 26, 1875.—Approves proceedings, etc., of G. C.-M. which convened at Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1875, and of which Major W. Harvey Brown, Eighteenth Infantry, is president, in the case of First Lieutenant Thomas M. McDougall, Seventh Cavalry, acquitted of Charge I.—"Violation of the 45th Article of War." Charge II.—"Violation of the 99th Article of War."

G. C.-M. O. No. 35, Washington, June 1, 1875.—Approves proceedings, findings, and sentence of G. C.-M. convened at San Francisco, December 7, 1874, and of which Colonel O. B. Willcox,

Twelfth Infantry, is president, in the case of Major Joseph Stewart, Fourth Artillery. Charge I.—"Violation of the 83d Article of War." Charge II.—"Gross disrespect and contempt towards his commanding officer, in violation of the 6th Article of War." Additional Charge—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The specifications alleged that the accused in an official communication, "which communication was in substance an official remonstrance against the use of the Government ambulance belonging to said post by the Colonel commanding, and a request to the General commanding the Department to establish new and different regulations in regard to its future use, did make certain false, libelous, and malicious insinuations against his said commanding officer in the following words, to wit: 'It is scarcely probable that any one but a police officer could have official business in the locality to which the Colonel (meaning Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery, his commanding officer) not infrequently resorts. A gentleman of San Francisco, visiting Alcatraz Island not long since, said he did not see how the officers of the Fourth Artillery could associate with Colonel Brooks; that he visited the vilest and lowest dens of San Francisco,' thereby meaning and alleging in substance, by innuendo, that it was the frequent and habitual practice of the said Colonel Brooks, his commanding officer, to visit houses of ill-fame, gambling houses, drinking dens, and other places of a similarly low and degraded character in San Francisco, which allegations and insinuations were, and are, utterly false in fact, and were not known by the accused to be true." The specification to the first charge charged that these statements "were introduced into the said official paper in hatred and malice towards his said commanding officer, and with a view to injure and prejudice the latter in the estimation of the community, and especially in the opinion of the Maj.-Gen. commanding the Dept. of California, his official superior;" that to the second charge, that they were, "grossly, insulting, discourteous, and disrespectful;" and the specification to the additional charge that they, "whether true or false, were altogether irrelevant to the subject-matter of his official communication aforesaid, were a matter of mere rumor and hearsay, unverified by him, resting on no knowlege of the facts, was [were] therefore malicious, disrespectful, and offensive to his said commanding office, improper and inadmissible in an official communication upon a different subject, and highly prejudical to good order, military discipline, and due subordination." The court found the accused not guilty of the word "false," substituting therefor "erroneous," and not guilty of the words "were and are utterly false." They further modified the specifications by inserting between the words "without" and "foundation" the word "sufficient." They found the accused not guilty of Charge I. Guilty of Charge II, substituting the 99th for the 6th Article of War, and Guilty of the Additional Charge. Sentence, "To be suspended from rank and command for the period of twelve months, and to be confined to Yerba Buena Island, or such other place as the reviewing authority may direct, during the execution of the sentence; to occupy such quarters at such place as may be assigned to him by competent authority."

G. C.-M. O. No. 36, June 4, 1875.—Approves proceedings, etc., of G. C.-M. convened at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., April 20, 1875, and of which Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army, is president, in the case of Recruits Chas. Storer and Delmar C. Parsons, sentenced to confinement in Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas.

G. C.-M. O. No. 37, June 5, 1875.—Approves proceedings etc., of G. C.-M. convened at Newport Barracks, Ky., April 21, 1875, and of which Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, U. S. Army, is president, in the cases of Musician George W. Malloy, F, Ninth Infantry; Private Robert Roche, B, Thirteenth Infantry; Private Louis Lang, A, Nineteenth Infantry; Corporal Wm. Moran, C. Permanent Party, General Recruiting Service; Private Herbert Maun, M, Sixth Cavalry; Private Newton Seymour, E, Fourth Infantry; Recruit John Perkins, E, Private Wm. Tener, and Recruit Julius Threuherz, E, Disposable General Service Recruits. All sentenced to confinement in Leavenworth Prison, except Moran reduced to the ranks and fined.

G. C.-M. O. No. 38, June 7, 1875.—Approves proceedings, etc., of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., February 26, 1875, and of which Surgeon J. J. Milhau, U. S. Army, is president, in the case of Private August Hickman, E, Seventh Infantry; Jas. O'Rourke, C, Twenty-third Infantry; Wm. McCredy, General Mounted Service; John Gillies, F, Eighth Infantry; John Conners, K, First Artillery; James Daniels, I, Tenth Infantry, and Samuel Wilson, B, Nineteenth Infantry. McCredy was sentenced to be discharged, the others to confinement at hard labor.

G. C.-M. O. No. 39, June 9, 1875.—Disapproves as invalid the proceedings of G. C.-M., convened at West Point, N. Y., April 12, 1875, and of which Captain E. B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry, is president, in the case of Sergeant Patrick Doyle, on the ground that the record "shows that the court was in session and received evidence up to the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., contrary to the requirements of the 94th (old No. 75) Article of War, the order containing no permission for the court to sit without regard to hours."

G. C.-M. O. No. 40, June 11, 1875.—Approves proceedings, etc., of G. C.-M. of which Surgeon J. J. Milhau, U. S. Army, is president, in the case of Private Summerfield Brown, C, Eighth Infantry, sentenced for desertion to dishonorable discharge, and six months confinement at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for one year.

G. C.-M. O. No. 41, June 12, 1875.—Disapproves proceedings of G. C.-M. convened a Newport Barracks, Ky., April 26, 1875, and of which Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, U. S. Army, is president, in the case of Private Franz Weyrich, sentenced to three months' hard labor, and forfeiture of pay for bringing a "false and malicious" complaint against First Lieutenant L. M. Morris, Twentieth Infantry, Depot Adjutant. "It was not contemplated that a prisoner would be brought to trial before this court on charges which raised the question whether its Judge-Advocate had not himself been guilty of official misconduct. But such was the fact in this case. The Judge-Advocate had a personal interest in the conviction of the prisoner, and was also the principal witness against him. Under such circumstances Lieutenant Morris should have applied to the proper authority to be relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate. The proceedings are disapproved."

G. C.-M. O. No. 42, June 15, 1875.—Approves proceedings, etc., of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Riley, Kas., May 25, 1875, and of which Colonel C. H. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, is president, in the case of Captain William A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry, found guilty of the charge, "Drunk on Duty," and sentenced to be cashiered. "All the members of the court unite in recommending the case of Captain Rafferty to the clemency of the reviewing authority on account his record and general good character, which recommendation is concurred in by the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri. In consideration of these recommendations, of the fact that the conduct of the accused is not shown to have been aggravated, and was apparently a first offence of the kind, the sentence is committed to "suspension from rank and command for the period of six months, with confinement to the limits of the post of his company, and a forfeiture of all his pay except fifty dollars per month during that period."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

In General Orders No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., May 29, 1875, announcing to the Army the death of his Aide-de-Camp, Colonel James C. McCoy, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, which miscarried on the way to us, General Sherman says:

"Colonel McCoy entered the military service as a First Lieutenant 54th Ohio Volunteers, on the 21st of October, 1861; was selected as an Aide-de-Camp by Brigadier-General Sherman at Paducah, Ky., on the organization of his Division, March 14, 1862; and has remained constantly with the General in that capacity ever since, following his fortunes and rising through all the grades to that of Colonel. He shared in all the battles and campaigns of his Chief—Shiloh, Memphis, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Meridian, Atlanta, Savannah, and Goldsboro—and has been on duty near the General till within a short period of his death. Some years ago he sustained a fall which injured his side, and though of robust frame, his person sustained a shock which gradually produced serious consequences, and during the past winter he had sojourned in Florida, in hopes to experience relief, but the telegraph has just announced his death, in New York City, whilst on his return to his post of duty—St. Louis, Mo. In the death of Colonel McCoy, the Army loses a brave, generous, and manly soldier; his comrades and friends, a genial, kind, and courteous associate; and his family a husband and father ever thoughtful of their welfare and deeply anxious to provide for them after his departure which he has apprehended for years.

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1. The leave of absence for two months, granted First Lieutenant John F. Mount, Third Artillery, by S. O. No. 88, Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, 1875, is extended one month. (S. O. No. 36, July 6.)

2. At the request of the Regimental Commander, the following transfers are announced in the First Artillery: First Lieutenant Alonzo E. Miltimore, from Company F to Company D, vice First Lieutenant William P. Van Ness, from Company D to Company F. (Ibid.)

3. Second Lieutenant Isaac O. Shelby, Sixteenth Infantry, having completed the duties assigned him in S. O. No. 24, c. s., Headquarters Baton Rouge Barracks, La., will proceed, without delay, to join his proper station—Jackson, Miss. (Ibid.)

4. The following transfers are announced in the Second Artillery: First Lieutenant E. T. C, Richmond, from Company G to Company M, vice First Lieutenant Henry A. Reed, from Company M to Company G. (Ibid.)

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The following transfer of Lieutenants of Artillery for the course of instruction indicated in G. O. No. 14, series of 1849, and S. O. No. 141, series of 1870, from these Headquarters, are announced. The officers of the new detail will report for duty with the batteries to which they are transferred the 1st of October next, when those relieved will proceed to join their respective companies:

First Artillery—First Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler, from Company B to Battery K, vice First Lieutenant James L. Sherman, from Battery K to Company B.

Third Artillery—First Lieutenant George A. Thurston, from Company G to Battery C, vice First Lieutenant A. G. Verplanck, from Battery C to Company G; Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, from Battery C to Company I.

Fourth Artillery—First Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, from Company K to Battery B, vice First Lieutenant George G. Greenough, from Battery B to Company K.

Fifth Artillery—First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, from Company B to Battery F, vice First Lieutenant George W. Crabb, from Battery F to Company B. (S. O. No. 37, July 7.)

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1. The leave of absence for one month, granted Major George B. Dandy, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, by S. O. No. 87, Headquarters Department of the South, 1875, is extended three months. (S. O. No. 38, July 8.)

2. A. A. Surgeon R. E. Lightburn, U. S. Army, having reported at these Headquarters, in obedience to S. O. No. 35, Headquarters Department of Arizona, 1875, his contract is hereby annulled to date July 1, 1875. (Ibid.)

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1. The leave of absence for one month, granted Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry, by S. O. No. 68, Headquarters Department of the Platte, 1875, is extended two months. (S. O. No. 39, July 9.)

2. At the request of the officers concerned—approved by the Department and Division Commanders—the following transfers are announced in the Fourth Infantry: Captain J. L. De Laubenfels, from Company D to Company F, vice Captain A. B. Cain, from Company F to Company D. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor, U. S. Army was July 6, ordered to report to the Commanding Officer of Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, for temporary duty as Post Surgeon.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Third Infantry.—Captain R. P. Hughes, Aide-de-Camp, was July 6 ordered to proceed without delay to Cheyenne, W. T., on public business—on completion of which duty he will rejoin his proper station.

To enable Captain T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., to comply with par. 1, S. O. No. 128, War Department, c. s., the Commanding Officer of Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., will detail an officer from his command to relieve Captain Eckerson, of his duties at Bismarck, D. T.

Seventh Infantry.—Colonel John Gibbon, Commanding District of Montana, was July 6 authorized to make such changes in the stations of the companies of his regiment as in his judgment the interest of the service may require. He will not, however, in making such changes, diminish or increase the number of companies stationed at any one post.

Sixth Infantry.—Second Lieut. R. E. Thompson, was July 7 ordered to report to Captain William Ludlow, Engineer Corps, for duty as topographer, with the reconnoissance under the latter named officer authorized by Special Orders.

Medical Department.—Telegraphic instructions were sent from Department Headquarters, July 8, directing that Acting Assistant Surgeon G. E. Lord, U. S. A., be relieved from duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D.T., and proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the Commanding Officer for temporary duty.

A. A. Surgeon A. G. Brisbine, U. S. A., was July 9 ordered to proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on public business, and on completion return to his proper station.

Fort Buford.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on the "Yellowstone River, Montana Territory, June, 1875," says: The steamboat *Josephine*, having been designated for the steamboat exploration of the Yellowstone River, was in readiness upon the arrival at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, of General J. W. Forsyth, Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Grant, Aide-de-camp, assigned to the duty of the survey. En route, one company of Infantry was embarked at Fort Stevenson, and, arriving at Fort Buford, May 26, three days from Bismarck, two additional companies of the Sixth Infantry were added to the escort, with rations for thirty days and 350 rounds of ammunition to each man; on the upper deck we carry a large calibre Gatling gun, being thus well provided for contingencies which may arise from belligerent attentions from "Sitting Bull." The military post of Fort Buford is pleasantly located on the Missouri, opposite its junction with the Yellowstone, completely isolated from civilization at all times, and only in communication with the outer world during the few months from May to October, when river navigation is open. During our few hour's delay here, we were pleasantly entertained by General Hazen, the commander of the fort, and the fine band of his regiment. At 5 P. M. we pushed off and were fairly embarked on a steamboat survey of the Yellowstone River. . . . While we have ascended the river about seventy-five miles above Pompey's Pillar, the "rapids" rendering further progress difficult and futile, I believe that General Forsyth's conclusions are that practical steamboat navigation does not extend beyond the Big Horn. During the navigable season, if a military post were established near the Big Horn, traffic and freights from and to Montana, via Helena, could be shipped with far less expense than by canal on the Missouri, that is, if subsequent topographical surveys confirm the impressions of a practicable wagon road. Abandoned camps of the Sioux Indians were frequently observed, and the only Indians seen were the friendly Crows. Our return trip was without special incident, and on the third day we returned to Fort Buford, arriving on June 10.

The Black Hills Expedition.—The *Herald* correspondent, writing from the Black Hills Expedition, says of the officers connected with the expedition: "The Government is fortunate in having selected for the command of this expedition an officer of the ripe experience and thorough knowledge of the Indians and their country possessed by Colonel Richard I. Dodge. A character combining enterprise, discretion, fearlessness, judgment, mildness and tolerance, if it is not rare is certainly valuable. Without incurring needless risks, Colonel Dodge would shrink from no necessary responsibility which duty might impose, and the qualities required by the exigencies of a position such as he now occupies are as various as those which I have mentioned. The subordinate officers also engaged in this expedition are, with hardly an exception, of a fine type, of which it is rare to find so many examples together. They have all, of high or low rank, been tried with fire and have won honor in the field."

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "The better one is acquainted with the Regular Army, the more is he convinced of the sterling integrity of its officers; and it is a great pleasure, even to your correspondent, to see how smoothly and harmoniously the machinery of such an expedition as this moves. Lieutenant J. G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, A. D. C., has been relieved as Engineer's officer of the expedition by Lieutenant Chas. Weston, Third Cavalry. Lieutenant Bourke was required at Department Headquarters. Lieutenant Whitman, Third Cavalry, will accompany him as far as Fort Laramie." This letter is dated from the camp near Harney City, June 24, which was reached June 16th, by the detachment, accompanied by Headquarters, that passed up north through the western foothills of the Black Hills to Custer's trail, which it followed down, with a few deviations, to this point. Two companies of the command came quickly through from Camp Jenney, leaving the 20th inst. and arriving the 22nd inst. The other company of cavalry remained at Camp Jenney until the arrival of the supply train escorted the companies of infantry, and came through with it in two days, arriving late on the night of the 23d of June. The character of the country is described as entirely changed from that of the western portion of the hills. The streams have water in them, and soft water at that, and they wind and twist between high hills or mountains. The soil of French Creek on which the camp is located, is black loam, sparkling with a large portion of mica and now and then gold, and every foot of it is taken up by miners for placer diggings.

The *Tribune* correspondent says of the difficulties encountered: There was no back-bone or divide to follow—the sure guide to a good road. The greater portion of the route was through a jumble of broken strata, forming huge ravines and deep canons, resembling Arizona, but not quite so bad. The other part of the expedition had as pleasant an experience in wonderful scenery and wild country, with none of the uncertainties of direction and routes of the former. This is due to Captain Spaulding and Lieutenant Trout, who found the road to be traversed. Inquiry suggested by the familiarity of the drivers with mining rocks has led to the discovery that many of the train are old prospectors, who sought employment of the quartermaster for the chance of seeing the hills. About 10 o'clock this morning we reached what seemed the highest elevation—about 7,000 feet—of what might be termed the slope of the Mesa or Great Butte. Beyond we entered a country of what might be called drift. This in the long periods of the past had gradually been covered with vegetable life, and now presenting a lovely landscape of mounds, points, and winding valleys, all beautifully graded; here and there clumps of trees were grouped picturesquely; and anon a long stretch of deep forest shade, with tangle wood and thicket, a paradise of quiet shade and sparkling green. Never before has such a charming picture presented itself to me, in a long experience on mountain and plain. My companions could only exclaim as each new phase presented itself, "beautiful!" "lovely!" The bags of game made since this command has been in the Black Hills have not been very large. This is accounted for by the season partly, and as much because the immediate line of march has not led through the ranges of game at this season. The largest bag for one day was 15 deer.

The following despatch has been received by General Crook: Referring to your despatch of the 3d inst., the President directs that you issue necessary orders to continue to keep people from going to the Black Hills, at least until the result of the labor of the commission to treat with the Indians is known.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth

Nineteenth Infantry.—The Commanding Officer Fort Dodge, Kansas, was July 7 ordered to detail a reliable non-commissioned officer and two privates to take charge of and conduct to Washington, D. C., Sergeant Frederick Saltcorn, Company C, (Fort Dodge, Kansas,) who is reported to be insane.

First Lieutenant George K. Spencer, Nineteenth Infantry, was July 9 ordered to take charge of Sergeant Frederick Saltcorn, insane, and conduct him to Washington. Lieutenant Spencer will report, upon his arrival at Washington, to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further instructions, and on completion of this duty leave of absence for one month is granted him.

Fifth Infantry.—Surgeon T. A. McParlin, U. S. A.; Captain Simon Snyder, and First Lieutenant Mason Carter, were June 22 appointed a Board of Officers to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan-

sas, on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining into, and reporting upon, the qualifications of W. C. Hershberger, an applicant for appointment a superintendent of a National Cemetery. The junior member of the Board will act as recorder. The proceedings of the Board will be forwarded to this office.

First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry (on duty with the Military Prison), was July 10 ordered to take charge of William Orr, an insane prisoner and conduct him to Washington. Lieutenant Rice will report, upon his arrival in Washington, to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further instructions, and on completion of this duty, leave of absence for one month is granted him.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for twelve days was July 7 granted Acting Assistant Surgeon M. O'Brien, U. S. A., (Fort Lyon, C. T.) This leave to take effect on the completion of the duty assigned him.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 6 granted Captain Charles Steelhammer, (Fort Bayard, N. M.)

Insane Soldiers.—Sergeant Frederick Saltcorn, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry, and William Orr, a prisoner now in confinement at the Leavenworth Military Prison, were ordered July 7 to be removed to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Subsistence Department will commute the rations of the party for five days, at the usual rates, in advance, it being impracticable to carry subsistence in kind.

Sixth Cavalry.—Captain T. C. Tupper was July 10 ordered to report to Major C. E. Compton, Fort Dodge, Kansas, for duty, and to accompany the Second Battalion to Arizona.

Seventh Cavalry.—The leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, granted verbally by the Department Commander to Captain C. S. Ilsley, A. D. C., (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,) February 7, 1875, was July 8 confirmed.

Fort Leavenworth.—The Fort Leavenworth military prison is described by a paper of the vicinity, the name of which does not appear on the slip from which we quote: "General G. N. Robertson, the Military Governor of the prison, is an old officer, and from the discipline enforced among them, a prejudiced observer could not possibly help saying 'that he is the right man in the right place.' Everything in the embryotic 'bastile' looks clean, neat and orderly. And every man seems to understand his duty from the most condemned and hardened prisoner to the guard or civilian employé. General Robertson, as we have said before, is the right man in the right place. He does not treat these with that harshness and severity that outsiders are often led to believe. He has a kind word for every one, and does not try to make prison life a burthen to them, as we have frequently witnessed in other places. They are not prevented from speaking to each other when at work, neither are they prevented from reading newspapers or books of knowledge, in hours of leisure. The General is ably assisted by Lieutenant Pope, his efficient adjutant, in the performance of his duties. The cells for prisoners are not as well ventilated as they might be, but we were informed that in the great hurry, to provide well ventilated cells was not at all overlooked; but the large numbers coming in daily from almost every State in the Union was more than could possibly be attended to at present, from the limited appropriation made by the last Congress. At all events, everything is being done to make the prisoners as comfortable as possible. In about ten days the cells up stairs will all be complete. There are now two hundred and six prisoners accommodated there, and when the buildings are completed, there will be sufficient for the accommodation of five hundred. There is a guard stationed at the entrance to every room, and in case of mutiny a sergeant with a sufficient number of men is ready at a moment's warning to see that order is restored. The cells are of oak, one and one-half inches thick, and lined with heavy sheet iron. Those buildings now occupied are only temporary, and the impression is that the prison proper will be located midway between the city and the old arsenal buildings. The number of civilians now employed at the Fort, including all departments will not exceed 125, but it is expected that double that number will be at work there in less than two weeks. There are stationed now at the post five companies of the Fifth Infantry, and a finer, cleaner or better disciplined body of men can be rarely found in any part of the country. This regiment use 'Rice's trowel bayonet,' one of the best intrenching tools now in use."

Quartermaster's Department.—By S. O. No. 128, Adjutant General's Office, dated June 28, 1875, Colonel Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster General, is relieved from duty in this Department and required to proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., for duty at that place. Although it would seem superfluous, in the case of an officer whose reputation for capacity and energy in the discharge of his duties is so well known to the Army as is that of Colonel Van Vliet, for the Department Commander to express his warm appreciation of the manner in which Colonel Van Vliet has performed his duties while connected with this Department, yet the Department Commander cannot permit the opportunity to pass without bearing his testimony to Colonel Van Vliet's well-known skill and ability in the performance of his duties, and in doing so he feels that he is but expressing the feelings of the entire command. The Department Commander regrets to lose the services of Colonel Van Vliet, whose takes with him the kindest wishes of all for his future welfare. [G. O. No. 19, July 11, 1875.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb

Fourteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Samuel Mc-Conihe was July 7 directed to proceed to Ogden, Utah, for temporary duty, to relieve First Lieutenant George W. Steele, from his duties as Acting Depot Quartermaster at that station.

As soon as practicable after the arrival at Camp Douglas of recruits for the Fourteenth Infantry, under orders for that post, and the assignment to Company A, Fourteenth Infantry (Bainbridge's), of its quota of the detachment, that company will be relieved from duty at the post, and will proceed to Fort Hall, Idaho, and taking station there, relieve Company C, Twelfth Infantry (Viven's).

Twenty-third Infantry.—First Lieutenant Patrick T. Brodrick was July 7 detailed to proceed to Cheyenne, and there take certain depositions in the case of Major Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry. Having completed this duty, Lieutenant Brodrick will return to his station at Omaha Barracks.

Leave of absence for twenty days was June 30 granted First Lieutenant Charles Hay, Twenty-third Infantry.

Pay Department.—While en route to his station from detached service at St. Paul, Minn., Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, was June 30 directed to report, in person, to the Chief Paymaster in Ohio to receive funds; Major Simeon Smith, Paymaster, to pay the troops at North Platte, Fort McPherson, Sidney Barracks, Forts Sanders and Fred. Steele, and Camps Stambaugh and Brown; Major Charles M. Terrell, Paymaster, to pay the troops at Forts Fetterman and Laramie, and Camps Robinson and Sheridan; Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, to pay the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, and the troops composing the escort to Geological Expedition to the Black Hills; Major I. O. Dewey, Paymaster, to pay the troops at Camp Douglas, Forts Cameron, Hall and Bridger.

In compliance with request of the Commanding General Department of Dakota, Majors Simeon Smith and C. M. Terrill, Pay Department, were directed July 5 to proceed to St. Paul, Minn., to appear there as witnesses before a General Court-martial in the case of Major Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month has been granted Captain Frederick Van Vliet, to take effect from the date of the dissolution of the Board of Officers previously instituted from Department Headquarters.

Verbal instructions of the 24th of June, to Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, A. D. C., then with the Expedition to the Black Hills, to repair to Department Headquarters and report, in person, to the Commanding General, are confirmed.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer Third Cavalry, Second Lieutenant William W. Robinson, Jr., Third Cavalry, was July 5 assigned to temporary duty with Company D, Third Cavalry, and directed to join that company at Camp Robinson, Neb.

Second Lieutenant William W. Robinson, Jr., Third Cavalry, was June 26 directed to report in person to the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks, to conduct as far as Fort D. A. Russell, such stragglers as may be at Omaha Barracks for posts beyond Fort D. A. Russell. On arrival at Fort D. A. Russell, Lieutenant Robinson will turn the men over to the commanding officer of the post and will report in person for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

Second Artillery.—Captain Henry G. Litchfield was June 30 directed to turn over all ordnance and ordnance stores now in his possession to Major James S. Brisbin, commanding Omaha Barracks.

Transportation.—The Quartermaster's Department was July 5 directed to furnish transportation from Omaha to Camp Douglas, U. T., for Captain Michael J. Fitz Gerald, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. S. Calhoun, Fourteenth Infantry, and one hundred and seventy-six recruits and one laundress for Fourteenth Infantry; to Fort D. A. Russell for two recruits Ninth Infantry, five recruits Fourth Infantry, and four recruits Twenty-third Infantry; and to Fort Fred. Steele for one recruit Twenty-third Infantry.

Fourth Infantry.—Captain C. G. Bartlett was July 5 directed to proceed to New York City and return, on public business, in conformity with telegraphic instructions of the 2d instant, from Division Headquarters.

Medical Department.—Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson, U. S. Army, in Omaha, was June 26 directed to proceed to Fort Fetterman, W. T., and report for duty.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headq'rs, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky

Eighteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was July 3 granted Captain James Stewart (Greenville, S. C.)

The post of Newbery, S. C., was June 29 ordered to be abandoned and Captain James Stewart, Eighteenth Infantry, with his command to proceed to and establish a post at Greenville, S. C., to aid the United States Internal Revenue Department.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Charles R. Tyler was June 29 relieved from duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., and ordered to join his proper station—Nashville, Tenn.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'rt'rs, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending July 13, 1875: First Lieutenants C. E. L. B. Davis, Engineer Corps; H. W. Hubbell, First Artillery; Major G. B. Dandy, Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant P. P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. McLean, U. S. Army; Major E. H. Brooke, Paymaster, U. S. A.

First Artillery.—Brevet Major-General Emory Upton and Brevet Major Joseph P. Sanger, of the First Artillery, left for the Pacific on the 10th of July, and expect to sail from San Francisco for Japan, August 1, going from there to China and India, reaching Calcutta November 1.

Base Ball.—A match game of base ball was played at Dexter, N. Y., on Monday, July 5, 1875, between the Madison Barracks B. B Club, of Madison Barracks, N. Y, and the White Stockings B. B. Club, of Dexter, N. Y. Appended is the score:

MADISON BARRACKS.	R.	P.O.	WHITE STOCKINGS.	R.	P.O.
Slezinger, c	4	8	Savage, c	1	6
Taylor, p	4	3	Clark, p	1	2
Cronin, 1st b	3	10	Hoover, 1st b	3	11
Kenney, 2d b	3	2	Murphy, 2d b	1	2
Hale, 3d b	0	1	Hilliker, 3d b	0	2
Butler, ss	2	0	Mover, ss	3	0
Gettee, l. f	0	2	Fall, l. f	0	1
Carlien, c. f	1	1	Rice, c. f	0	2
Johnson, r. f	4	0	Marks, r. f	1	1
Total	21	27	Total	9	27

Innings	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Madison Barracks	0	0	5	1	0	3	5	6	1	—21
White Stockings	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	—9

Umpire—Mr. Foster, of Watertown, N. Y.
Time of game—3 hours 10 minutes.
Runs earned—Madison Barracks , White Stockings .

The Warren's of Fort Warren defeated the Bay View B. B. C., of South Boston, on July 5, by a score of 3 to 1, this being the first defeat the Bay View met this season. On July 8 the Warren's defeated the Excelsior B. B. C., of Boston, Mass., by a score of 8 to 3. At the commencement of the season this club defeated the Warren's. The Warren's can hold their own against any of the junior amateurs of Massachusetts. Following is the score:

Innings	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Warren's	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	—8
Excelsior	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—3

Umpire—Henry V. Prince, Expert Club.
Time of game—1 hour, 25 minutes.

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain George A. Kensel, from the post of Fort Trumbull, Conn., was July 10 extended thirteen days.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Blencowe E. Fryer, U. S. A., was July 10 relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., to enable him to attend to his duties as member of the Army Medical Board, convened in New York city.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Major Alfred L. Hough, was July 9 relieved from duty at Fort Brady, and ordered to assume command of Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Payment of Troops.—By orders of July 7, Colonel Nathan W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General, is directed to pay the troops at Forts Porter, Niagara, Ontario, and Madison Barracks; Major George L. Febiger, Paymaster, at Forts Trumbull, Adams, Warren, Independence, Preble, Watertown Arsenal, Kennebec Arsenal, Plattsburg Barracks, and Watervliet Arsenal; Major Thomas H. Halsey, Paymaster, at Forts McHenry, Monroe, Foote, and Frankford Arsenal; Major Edwin D. Judd, Paymaster, at Forts Wayne, Gratiot, Brady, Mackinac, Allegheny Arsenal, Columbus and Indianapolis Arsenals; Major Peter P. G. Hall, Paymaster, at Willet's Point, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Wood.

Fort Monroe.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., on July 12. Detail for the Court: Captains Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery; James W. Piper, Fifth Artillery; John H. Calef, Second Artillery; First Lieutenants Asher C. Taylor, Second Artillery; Frederic C. Nichols, First Artillery; Second Lieutenants Edward T. Brown, Fifth Artillery; Albert H. Mellen, Second Artillery. First Lieutenant E. Van A. Andruss, First Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month was July 7 granted Captain Joseph C. Breckinridge, (Fort Foote, Md.)

Quartermaster's Department.—Leave of absence for twenty days was July 7 granted Captain James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., (Boston, Mass.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: H'dq'rs San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, June 29, 1875: Captains E. C. Woodruff, Twelfth Infantry; L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant A. G. Tassin, Twelfth Infantry; Major Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry; Captain Geo. B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; Major James P. Martin, A. G. Department; Major Henry Prince, Pay Department.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

First Cavalry.—The commanding officer of Company D, First Cavalry, was June 28 directed to turn into Benicia Arsenal all Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in the company not required for service.

Medical Department.—Furlough from July 1 to August 20, 1875, was June 30 granted Hospital Steward Christian Schmidt, U. S. Army. At the expiration of his furlough Steward Schmit will report to the medical director of the Department in San Francisco.

Fourth Artillery.—Privates William B. Raymond, Company A, and James Hamilton, Company D, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., was June 29 detailed on extra duty in the Ordnance Department at Fort Point, Cal., as artificers, to take effect July 1, 1875. This detail will continue as long as their ser-

vices may be considered necessary by the commanding officer of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., up to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Corporal John M. Lorch, Company K, Fourth Artillery, now at Alcatraz Island, California, is detailed on extra duty in the Ordnance Department at that post as an artificer, to take effect July 1, 1875.

Pay Department.—Major Samuel Woods, Paymaster, U. S. Army, is announced as Chief Paymaster, Department of California, to date from June 28, 1875, relieving Major C. J. Sprague, Paymaster, U. S. Army. (G. O. No. 9, San Francisco, July 2, 1875.)

The following officers will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, to the 15th of June, 1875: Major J. H. Nelson, Paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camps McDermit and Halleck, Nevada, and Independence, California, including Company I, First Cavalry, in the vicinity of Camp Independence. Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, U. S. Army, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, and Camp Bidwell, California. After performing these duties they will return to their station in San Francisco.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon

Fourth Artillery.—Lieutenant John A. Lundeen was June 9 directed to proceed to the Post of Sitka, Alaska, to carry out the verbal instructions given him by the Commanding General. After compliance with these instructions Lieutenant Lundeen will rejoin his station. June 8, he was ordered to issue to the Stickeen tribe of Indians 100 blankets, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War.

First Cavalry.—Major John Greene was June 26 assigned to the command of Camp Harney, Oregon, relieving Major Elmer Otis, who will repair to Fort Walla Walla and assume command.

In obedience to Circular Letter of instructions of May 21, W. D., Second Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, was June 21 relieved from duty under the assignment ordered in G. O. No. 20, series of 1874, and will transfer all public property for which he is accountable as acting engineer officer and acting signal officer, to First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

The detachment of recruits for Companies F, L, and M, First Cavalry, now at Fort Vancouver, including all enlisted men at that post belonging to companies at Forts Walla Walla and Colville, were ordered June 26 to be conducted to Fort Walla Walla by First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, First Cavalry. The commanding officer, Fort Vancouver, will select a reliable sergeant from his command to conduct the recruits for Company E, First Cavalry, including all enlisted men belonging to companies at Fort Lapwai, to Lewistown, I. T., en route to Fort Lapwai. A. A. Surgeon N. H. Marcelis will report to First Lieutenant Thos. Garvey, First Cavalry, as medical officer of the detachment. On arrival at Fort Walla Walla, A. A. Surgeon Marcelis will be relieved from duty with the detachment and will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. at Division Headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Fort Wingate, N. M.—At a meeting of the officers of the post of Fort Wingate, N. M., held on the 23d day of June, 1875, upon receipt of the intelligence of the death of Captain James P. Brown, Fifteenth Infantry, the following testimonial and statement was adopted: Captain Brown entered the Army in 1861, at the early age of sixteen, was promoted Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, on the 10th day of August, 1863, First Lieutenant on the 15th day of August, 1874, and succeeded to the rank of Captain on the 15th day of August, 1867, which position he held at the time of his death, having served during the entire war for the preservation of the Union, and to the date of his decease with credit and honor. He died at Bellbrook, Ohio, on the 9th day of June, 1875, of consumption contracted while a prisoner of war at Libby prison. Captain Brown, during his service at this post, since 1869, won the warmest regards and commanded the highest respect of all officers of the post, for his sterling worth and soldierly qualities. He possessed rare intelligence and administrative ability. It is seldom that officers of the Army are called to mourn the death of a nobler man or record the loss of a dearer friend. The sincerest sympathies of every officer at the post are extended to the widow and orphaned boy of our deceased brother officer.

H. R. BRINKERHOFF,
First Lieutenant 15th Infantry, President.
E. A. GODWIN, 2d Lieut., 8th Cav., Secretary.

The Indians.—The Secretary of the Interior has received from the War Department a copy of a report recently forwarded through official channels to the latter department from Lieutenant Pratt, U. S. Army, in charge of about sixty Kiowa, Comanche and Cheyenne Indian captives at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. Lieutenant Pratt incloses a report of a talk recently held with the Indian captives who were sent there about a year ago for the murder of whites in the Indian Territory, in which they earnestly request that their wives and children be sent to them. In forwarding the report to the War Department, General Sheridan says: "I have heard the Indian talk made to Lieutenant Pratt; it is mere twaddle. I have heard the same, in about the same language, at least one hundred times. All the Indians at St. Augustine are unmitigated murderers of men, women and children, without a single particle of provocation. Knowing the present appeal would arise, not only from these Indians, but from their families left behind, I recommended, when it was first proposed to send them to St. Augustine, that their families should accompany them, but my recommendation was rejected by the Indian Department. I now again renew it, not on account of the sympathy which their simple but diplomatic talk creates, but as a matter of good policy, to save ourselves from numerous similar appeals which will follow from these Indians and their families at Fort Sill. If the wives and their families are sent care should be taken to allow none to go but the immediate family circles." The President indorses the recommendations of General Sheridan, and thinks it will be well to follow them.

MRS. SHERMAN'S OPINION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* having revived some exploded slanders about General Sherman in connection with the burning of Columbia, S. C., an "ex-soldier" wrote to inquire as to their truth. The General being absent from home, Mrs. Sherman replied, her answer being addressed more especially to this choice passage in the letter:

"But there was a scene and an act on the night of the burning of Columbia which rises like a ghostly infernal apparition before the soul of this lady, and no doubt fills her with an awful dread of what will be the eternity of her husband. It was this: There was a Catholic monastery in Columbia, a place no less sacred to all members of that religious faith than heaven itself. To it the plate and jewels of every Catholic church of Charleston and every other one in the State, the holy images and every other holy thing connected with the worship had been sent. No one knew what was there better than Sherman. He had been told of it by many priests, by Sisters of Mercy, by hundreds of members of the church, before and after he entered South Carolina, they all thinking that no modern warrior would for a moment think of touching them. When he rode into the city he was asked for a guard to protect the sacred building, and his answer was an oath, and his riding directly to the spot to superintend the burning of the monastery in person. When the lurid glare of the flames shot high into the heavens, and while Sherman was sitting upon his horse in front watching them with grim, demoniac satisfaction, the Lady Superioress collected the inmates, who had fled from the burning monastery, marched them to the front, and there, with uplifted hands, in which was held a cross, pronounced, and called upon Heaven to pronounce, a curse upon him."

Mrs. Sherman's letter is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: The General is absent, but I have seen your letter, and the article inclosed from a paper which has been considered respectable. The General has no intention to answer anything which has been put forth in a spirit of malice, envy, anger, or resentment, regarding his Memoirs. You may say for me, however, that the most "ghastly apparition" which "rises before my soul"—the one which "fills me with the greatest horror"—is the "awful dread" of the fate of those (especially if they be Catholics) who indulge in such baseless slanders and spread forth such malicious falsehoods. My knowledge of General Sherman's character is thorough. Every year of his life, since he was nine years old, I have associated with him or corresponded with him, and I have known his sentiments well. Could the natural virtues and a heart free from malice, resentment, or injustice secure heaven to a man, I need not ask for him the supernatural gift of faith. The *Courier-Journal* says he perpetrated an enormity in himself applying the torch to a factory, during which time he was also guilty of blasphemy. I say General Sherman never was guilty of blasphemy or profanity, and the men of the *Courier-Journal* knew when they published that article that he had never applied the torch to a building. How shameful to slander a Religious by accusing her of deliberately calling down a curse upon a man! When the convent of the Ursuline nuns at Columbia, S. C., was reported to be in danger of burning, General Sherman sent my brother, General Charles Ewing, of his staff, and a commissary officer, Major J. W. Comyn, both Catholics, with orders and authority to do all that could be done for the Sisters and for those under their charge. They executed the orders with zeal and great kindness, and under continued instructions from General Sherman they assigned to them a goodly share of commissary stores and attended to their wants until the Army left the place. Curses which are called down will not fall upon General Sherman, and he is too good to wish that they may rest upon those who invoke them. Let the malicious revile, and the false invent slanders, and let such journals as choose to deal in such things publish to any extent, but let them not presume to assign to me sentiments so foreign to my heart regarding the man whose purity of life, unswerving principle, gentleness of heart, and courage of soul have heightened and confirmed in me the admiration and confidence of my youth. I am, my dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

ELLEN EWING SHERMAN,
No. 912 Garrison Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
JULY 3, 1875.

The *Courier-Journal* refers to the letter and says: "We shall not perpetrate the ungallantry of a single comment upon the very earnest and womanly way in which this estimable lady comes to the defence of her husband, except to remind her that the article of which she complains appeared among our correspondence, to which we allow considerable latitude, and was not sanctioned or indorsed by any expression of our own. So far from affording us pleasure to have the story which appeared in one of our Georgia letters confirmed, nothing would gratify us more than to have it thoroughly refuted."

General Sherman himself writes as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 7, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter inclosing a slip from the "Courier-Journal" was only received by me this morning, by reason of an absence of some days. I now reply to say that I appreciate the kind feelings you express, based on a long acquaintance. I do not write to combat the expressions in the printed slip. This is essentially a free country, with liberty of the press and of speech. I do not object to the severest criticisms of the Southern press, for my opinions have been fully expressed, and I was among the first to extend to them the most moderate views. If they choose to regard me as their enemy I cannot help it. I was never at "Eaton Factory" in my life. Mrs. Sherman is and always has been a Catholic, and has extended charity to all alike, Catholic and Protestant, with a lavishness that actually impoverishes us. To question the purity of her motives is certainly a most unmanly way to reflect on me.

Truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Kansas* sailed from Pensacola on the 8th inst. for Portsmouth, N. H.

THE *Shawmut* has been ordered from Port Royal to Norfolk, Va.

THE *Richmond* arrived at Arica on the 13th of June. Officers and crew all well.

THE *Lancaster* and *Despatch* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 12, from Norfolk.

THE tug *Fortune*, at Washington, is to be sent to Pensacola, to be attached to the Nava-yard there.

CADET Engineer Stacy Potts has passed the Board of Examiners for promotion to assistant engineer.

COMMANDER C. S. Norton having been condemned by Medical Survey, was relieved of the command of the *Shawmut* at Port Royal, S. C., on the 8th inst.

CAPTAIN E. R. Calhoun relieved Captain P. C. Johnson of the command of the *Omaha*, at Callao, Peru, June 15.

THE *Narragansett* has been ordered out of commission at Mare Island. The *Lackawanna* will probably be the first vessel to fit out on the Pacific coast.

THE coast survey steamer *Hassler*, having been overhauled at Mare Island, has sailed to resume the survey of the coast south of Santa Barbara, and will not return again until late in the fall.

IT is announced that orders have been received in the Philadelphia Navy-yard to commence work on the famous old frigate *Constitution*, alias *Old Ironsides*, with the view that she may be completed for the centennial.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given to fit out and put in commission, about the 1st of August, the U. S. steamer *Frolic*, now at Philadelphia, for service on the South Atlantic Station, particularly in the waters of the La Plata.

THE *Powhatan* arrived at Aspinwall June 26, having made the run from bar off New York in nine days and twenty hours. The *Omaha* was not expected at Panama until about July 10, and, therefore, the transfer of officers and men sent out in the *Powhatan* would be delayed until then.

THE torpedo boat *Alarm*, now at the Washington yard, it is expected will be entirely completed about the 1st of August. She will then, under command of Lieutenant Barber, go to Newport, R. I., where her attachments, etc., will be experimented with and fully tried, after which she will return to Washington.

COMMODORE George H. Cooper, Commandant of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, in a telegram, dated the 10th inst., reports to the Department that there were no new cases of yellow fever at quarantine. The nine patients on the German bark were convalescent, and no deaths had occurred.

A COURT of Inquiry has been ordered to convene immediately at the Mare Island yard, to investigate the circumstances attending the wreck of the *Saranac*. The following officers compose the Court: Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Commodore James H. Spotts, Captain Paul Shirley, and Paymaster Caspar Schenck, as judge advocate.

THE United States coast survey schooner *George M. Bache* left Boston July 12 for the Isle au Haut Bay, Maine, where she will be engaged in coast survey duty until November. At Portland, Maine, she will receive a steam launch as an aid in prosecuting the work.

A TORPEDO-BOAT, invented by an American, Mr. E. H. Boynton, and constructed for the Japanese Government by Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson, had a trial at the Yokoska Arsenal last month. It is reported to be, on the whole, a success; but the experiment was not completed, and a further essay on its powers is shortly to be made at Shinagawa.

A LETTER from Japan, dated June 13, says: "The British survey ship *Challenger*, now engaged in a cruise round the world for purposes of science, has returned to Yokohama, after a short trip to the Inland Sea. Prof. Tryville Thompson, the chief of her scientific staff is to give a lecture before the Asiatic Society tomorrow, bearing on the object of her researches. It promises to be interesting."

THE *Constellation*, Commander Terry, was reported July 10 at Wood's Hole, Mass. Ex-officer, Lieutenant Commander C. M. Chester; navigator, Lieutenant Commander S. H. Baker; watch officers, Lieuts. Spenny, Wood, Simons and Briggs. Lieutenant Rodgers instructor in navigation. The ship has 38 first class men, 40 second-class. She will cruise in Buzzard's bay until the middle of August, when she will go to Newport. She will anchor in Wood's Hole every Saturday and Sunday.

CADET Midshipman Mark Bridges, of North Carolina, one of those recently admitted into the Naval Academy, died on the 9th inst., of bilious fever. Deceased was from North Carolina. He was not a robust lad, and probably brought the seeds of his disease with him, as he stated shortly before he died that he had not felt well since his arrival there. There are no other cases of fever at the Academy, where the health has, indeed, been unusually good, the only other case of any sort under treatment being Cadet Midshipman Katz, whose hand was severely injured by the premature discharge of a howitzer. His thumb was not amputated as reported, although the first metacarpal bone supporting it was badly shattered and had to be excised.

THE *United Service Gazette* of June 26, says: The *North-German Gazette* of June 12 publishes an article of welcome to the American rear-admiral commanding the United States squadron, who arrived at Berlin that evening. It compliments him as a highly deserving naval officer of a nation with which Germany is closely allied by ties of friendship. The German man-of-war *Lorely* went to meet the American squadron on its entering the Elbe, and escorted it to Gluckstadt. The naval authorities at Kiel have made great preparations for the reception of the United States squadron. A telegram from Berlin of the 14th inst. states: "Rear-Admiral Worden and the other officers of the United States squadron continue to be lionised. The United States Minister, Mr. Bancroft Davis, entertains them at dinner to-night. To-morrow the chief of the German Admiralty gives a dinner in their honor."

CAPTAIN E. R. Colhoun left U. S. flagship *Richmond* off Caldera, Chili, on the morning of June 1, 1875, for the United States, detached; Captain P. C. Johnson, of the *Omaha*, relieves him. On leaving the cabin he was met at the gangway by the officers of the ship, and piped over the side with six side boys, and was pulled in shore by the following officers in the Admiral's barge; Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, the executive, as coxswain: Lieutenants Derby, Speyers, Perkins; Master Patch; Fleet Surgeon Gibbs; P. A. Surgeon Stewart and Chaplain Rawson; Captain Meeker, U. S. M. C; P. A. Engineers Towne and Allen; Midshipmen Cresap, Winder, Peters and Hutter On leaving the ship the crew manned the rigging and gave three hearty cheers, the band on the poop playing "Home, Sweet Home." A just compliment to a christian officer and gentleman.

AT the New York Navy-yard, work has been resumed upon the new ship "Trenton," and will, it is said, be carried on until completion. A considerable number of men under the supervision of the contractor, Mr. White, are at work repairing the southeast side of the cob dock, and a portion of the yard force is also engaged in repairing the wharves of the slip near the Vermont landing stage, and the eastern end of the saluting battery wharf. At the gun park and ordnance wharf, new gun beds and shot platforms are being laid down for the purpose of sustaining the 20 inch and 15 inch guns and their projectiles. The "Swatara" is under the old shears, cleaning and refitting, and the "Intrepid" is in dock. The "Colorado" having discharged all her stores, has been cleaned and fumigated by a process devised by Surgeon Henry M. Wells, of the "Vermont." She now lies at the wharf under the iron derrick, and it is said will be repaired before going into commission as a receiving ship. This will require a large amount of money, no doubt, as the vessel is leaking considerably, and is reported very rotten—many beams and much of the skin planking along the main deck being entirely decayed. It is estimated that about $90,000 will be required to patch her up for a year's service, which will, if spent, be so much money thrown away, as she is worth repairing thoroughly, if she is worth repairing at all. Such vessels as the "Colorado" are considered by those most capable of judging, as entirely behind the age for war purposes, and fit only for harbor or depot service. If kept in commission as cruising ships they require so many men as to interfere materially with the general efficiency of the cruising fleet, by limiting the number of vessels which the Department can man; but with light batteries and a few men they would make admirable depot and store ships on foreign stations, having, although, slow steam power enough to move readily from port to port, if necessary. As cruisers, however, they are at the mercy of the smallest iron-clad, and if kept in service during war, will infallibly prove slaughter pens to brave men. Commodore Shufeldt made an official visit to the yard on the 14th inst.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 8.—Chaplain George A. Crawford, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

JULY 9.—Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scot, to the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 31st inst. from San Francisco.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 12th inst.

JULY 10.—Lieutenant Samuel Belden, to temporary command of the Fortune, and on her arrival at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, to regard himself detached from her, proceed to his home and report arrival.

Master Marcus D. Hyde, to the Benicia, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany, to the Coast Survey steamer Blake.

Assistant Paymaster C. N. Sanders, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Engineer H. T. Dixon, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

JULY 14.—Master George L. Dyer, to the Frolic on the 3d August.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Chas. L. Cassin, to the Frolic on the 3d August.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston.

Master Thomas S. Phelps, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

JULY 8.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Webb, from the Lackawanna on the 19th May last, and subsequently in charge of the crew of that vessel to New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and leave granted for eight monts.

JULY 9.—Lieutenant Joseph E. Craig, from the Narragansett, North Pacific Station, and ordered to special duty at the Hydrographic Office in connection with the surveying work of that vessel.

Passed Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, from the Ashuelot on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Civil Engineer F. A. Stratton, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

Acting Carpenter A. W. Massey has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Canandaigua on the the 30th ult., and has been placed on sick leave.

JULY 10.—Lieut.-Commander G. C. Reiter and Chas. Seymour, Masters Wm. P. Conway and Francis Winslow, Assistant Surgeon T. H. Streets, Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, Assistant Engineer W. H. Nauman, Boatswain Thomas Savage, and Carpenter P. S. Craig, from the Narragansett, and ordered

Commander George Dewey, from the command of the Narragansett, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

To proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James D. Graham, Lieutenant Walton Goodwin, and Master Freeman H. Crosby, from the Benicia, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenants Wm. H. Parker and H. Winslow, from the late Saranac, and when discharged from attendance before the Court of Inquiry, to investigate the loss of that vessel, to report for duty on board the Benicia.

Master Uriah R. Harris, from the Narragansett, and ordered to the Benicia.

Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Fortune.

JULY 12.—Lieutenant Richard Rush, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 31st inst., and ordered to the Worcester.

Lieutenant F. M. Wise, from the Minnesota on the 31st inst., and ordered to the Worcester.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, from the Narragansett, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the Tuscarora.

JULY 14.—Commander Charles S. Norton, from the command of the Shawmut, and placed on sick leave.

Commander G. C. Wiltse, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 16th inst., and ordered to command the Shawmut, at Norfolk, Va., on the 17th inst.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Reeder, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 31st inst., and ordered to the Frolic on the 30th August.

Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the Frolic on the 3d August.

Lieutenant Geo. E. Ide, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Frolic on the 3d August.

Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark, from the Alarm, and ordered to the Frolic on the 3d August.

APPOINTED.

Rev. S. D. Boorom, of Angelica, New York, a chaplain in the Navy from July 9, 1875.

William Henton an acting boatswain in the Navy from July 10, 1875.

Robert Whiting, of Richmond, Va., an assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 21, 1875.

John W. Speel, of Lancaster, Pa., an assistant paymaster in the Navy from July 1, 1875.

Isaac S. K. Reeves, of Wilmington, Del., an assistant engineer in the Navy from June 30, 1875.

PROMOTED.

JULY 8.—Master T. Dix Bolles to be a lieutenant in the Navy from July 27, 1875.

Master Wm. H. Turner to be a lieutenant in the Navy from June 30, 1875.

Master George P. Colvocoresses to be a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1875.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant-Commander John Weldman, and Passed Assistant Paymasters Geo. W. Long and A. J. Greeley, from June 30, 1875.

RESIGNED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. H. Torney, to take effect July 9, 1875.

REVOKED.

The acceptance of the resignation of Midshipman John C. Fremont to take effect June 30, 1875, has been revoked.

JULY 12.—The orders of Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan to the South Atlantic Station and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

The orders of Lieutenant Richard Rush to the Worcester and ordered to resume his duties at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

DELAY REPORTING.

Lieutenant F. M. Wise has been granted permission to delay reporting for duty on board the Worcester until the 31st August next.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Captain J. C. P. De Krafft has been extended to the 1st October next.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Professor J. H. C. Coffin for one month from the 14th inst.

To Lieutenant Wm. H. Webb for three months.

To Surgeon C. J. S. Wells for thirty days.

JULY 8.—To Captain Wm. F. Spicer for one month.

To Lieutenant C. W. Ruschenberger until the 30th September next.

To Master Wm. H. Beehler for one month.

JULY 9.—To Passed Assistant Engineer Henry L. Slosson for one month from the 15th inst.

To Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Long for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

JULY 10.—To Lieutenant-Commander M. L. Johnson (attached to the receiving ship Ohio) for thirty days from the 20th inst., with permission to visit Canada.

To Lieutenant Frank Turnbull for six months from the 21st inst.

JULY 13.—To Commander Allen V. Reed for thirty days from the 15th inst.

To Civil Engineer F. Prindle for two months from July 1, and resignation accepted to take effect on the 31st August next.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 14, 1875:

Mark Bridges, cadet midshipman, July 9, Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Elisha Stevens, supernumerary, July 14, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant C. L. Sherman, granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 16th inst.

Major Jas. Lewis, granted leave of absence until the 25th September next, at which time he will be ordered before a retiring board.

First Lieutenant C. P. Porter, granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 9th inst.

LOSS OF THE SARANAC.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, June 24, 1875.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to report the loss of the U. S. steamer *Saranac* (2d rate), lately under my command. In my communication of the 16th inst., sent from Nanaimo, V. I., I stated my reasons for having stopped there and for taking the inside passage to Sitka. In accordance with my intentions therein expressed, I got underweigh at 8:50 on the evening of the 17th inst., and stood up the straits of Georgia, the ship being in charge of a pilot. At 7:20 A. M. of the 18th inst. we entered Discovery passage, and as the tide was favorable proceeded on our way. At 8:40 the ship while passing through Seymour Narrows was caught in a whirlpool caused by strong counter currents, and becoming unmanageable (refusing to obey her helm), was carried bodily on to a sunken rock, which she struck with great force, on the port side about abreast of the foremast, careening the ship and starting the decks forward. The ship hanging on the rock for a moment swung rapidly head to the current, then slipping off, was immediately headed for the shore of Vancouver Island, the nearest land.

By this time the ship was rapidly filling with water, and about the time her head struck the shore the fires were extinguished. Both bower anchors were let go, and a hawser made fast from the bow to a large tree on shore. The boats having been cleared away were now lowered (with the exception of the steam launch, which there was no time to hoist from its cradles), and were used in saving such provisions and effects as could be got at. All hands were busily employed at this work until the water was above the berth deck, and it became dangerous to remain longer on board, when I gave the order for everybody to leave the ship. At 9:50 all reached the shore in safety. The vessel now sunk steadily and at 10:16 went down, stern foremast, in fifty or sixty fathoms of water, carrying everything on board with her, except the steam launch which floated from the cradles (the falls having been unhooked beforehand), and a few articles from the spar deck.

I immediately despatched my Executive Officer, Lieutenant Commander M. W. Sanders, the pilot, and a boat's crew in the first cutter, to Nanaimo or Victoria, with verbal instructions to seek assistance and to telegraph to the Department and to Rear Admiral Rodgers the loss of the ship.

As the point at which we landed was a rocky bluff, at a distance from fresh water and unsuitable for a camp, I transferred the men and everything saved from the wreck to Valdes Island, on the opposite side of the strait, where there was a small cove and fresh water. Such shelter as boat's-sails, hammocks, and brushwood could afford were erected, but gave but little protection from almost continuous rain. All the provisions saved (forty-eight bags of bread and eight boxes of canned beef) were collected and placed in charge of the Paymaster to be served out regularly.

The accounts and money were saved, together with the ships chronometers.

My pilot was Captain Wm. E. George, whose employment was authorized by Rear-Admiral Almy.

On the morning of the 22d, at 5:30 A. M., H. M. steamer *Myrmidon*, Commander Hon. Richard Hare, R. N., came to our relief, closely followed by the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer *Otter*, which had been chartered at Victoria by Lieutenant-Commander Sanders, who returned in her.

The *Myrmidon* anchored in the cove, and Commander Hare came on shore and tendered me every assistance in his power, stating that he was provided with a full supply of extra provisions, blankets, and bedding for the purpose.

The cove being shallow and an unsafe anchorage, I directed the *Otter* to proceed through the Seymour Narrows to Plumper Bay, and transferred to that point as soon as possible, by means of the *Myrmidon* and my boats, officers, and men, and all that had been saved from the wreck.

At this time the mail steamer *California* from Sitka came in sight, and anchoring in the Bay offered to assist us, but as there was already sufficient accommodations for all, I thought proper to decline the offer with thanks. At 11:30 A. M. the *Myrmidon* got under way, having on board thirty officers and men (including myself), and three of our boats, and was followed soon after by the *Otter* with the remainder. About 3 P. M. in the straits of Georgia we met H. M. steamer *Repulse*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Cochrane, Commander-in-Chief in the *Pacific*, which was on her way to our assistance, the Admiral being on board in person. Thinking he might be able either to raise the *Saranac*, or at least some of her guns and other articles, he had brought several divers and a large lighter furnished with a steam fire-engine and hose.

After communicating with the Admiral, and informing him of the impossibility of wrecking the *Saranac*, the *Myrmidon* proceeded to Esquimalt, and the *Repulse* to Burrard's Inlet.

About 7 P.M., on the 28rd inst., the *Myrmidon* anchored in Esquimalt Harbor, and two hours later the *Otter* arrived at Victoria.

Upon my arrival at Esquimalt, I was met by the U. S. Consul, Mr. D. Eckstein, who gave me a copy of the Department's telegram of the 21st inst., stating that the U. S. steamer *Benicia* had been ordered by telegraph to the relief of the *Saranac's* crew.

I then proceeded to Victoria, and in company with the consul called upon his Excellency Joseph W. Trutch, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, to pay my respects, and to express my thanks for the assistance that had been rendered us.

I was unable to telegraph my arrival here until this morning, as the telegraph office was closed when I arrived last night.

The accommodations of the Dock-yard at Esquimalt having been tendered me by Rear Admiral Cochrane, I propose quartering my men there until the arrival of the *Benicia*, and to make such arrangements as are available for supplying them with provisions.

The *Otter* has gone to Esquimalt this morning to transfer the remainder of the crew to the Dock-yard.

I cannot speak too highly of the generous promptness shown by Admiral Cochrane in affording us relief. His first intimation of the disaster was received about 9 A.M., on the 21st inst., through the newspapers, and by one P.M. the *Myrmidon* was proceeding to Seymour Narrows, under a press of steam, where she arrived at 5.30 the following morning, a short time ahead of the *Otter*, which had left Victoria about 7 A.M. on the 21st. The Admiral followed in his flagship (having taken on board the appliances for raising the wreck), leaving Esquimalt about 6 P.M. on the 21st. The warmest thanks of myself, officers and men are due to Commander Hare and the officers and crew of the *Myrmidon* for their courtesy, hospitality, and unwearied exertions in our behalf.

Our consul, Mr. Eckstein, deserves great praise for the energy and ability shown in rendering assistance, and has my hearty thanks.

Both officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and efficiency at the time of the wreck, and I cannot speak too highly of their conduct throughout.

I respectfully request a Court of Inquiry on my arrival at San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

W. W. QUEEN, Captain, U. S. N.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D.C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George, Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.: General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

TRANSFER.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY of 1867 appointment, desires to transfer to Cavalry. Address May, 1796, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

☞ Smoke Vanity Fair.—See advertisement.

MR. A. A. MARKS, of No. 575 Broadway, offers to send to those in need of artificial members, a pamphlet giving a full description of the substitutes his art offers for the limbs of which the fortunes of war deprived so many brave fellows. Some of the contrivances in their way are marvels of ingenuity.

A DESPATCH to the New York *Tribune* from Red Cloud Agency, June 23, says: "Dr. Daniels, Indian Inspector, leaves here this evening for Washington, taking with him, 'signed, sealed and delivered,' the treaty by which, in consideration of the sum of $25,000 or its equivalent, the Sioux bind themselves for all future time to forego their annual hunting excursions to the country along the Republican river, and all lands south of the Union Pacific Railroad. There are reserved for them, by the terms of the treaty, all lands now occupied by them extending south to the high divide between the Niobrara and North Platte rivers."

A LETTER from the Navigators' Islands to the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, says that Colonel Steinberger, the United States Commissioner, was cordially received there. The natives adopted a constitution framed by Colonel Steinberger, making the monarchy elective for a term of four years, and to alternate between the two old families of Kings, named Malielon and Topeia. The representative of the first-named family was elected as the first King. Colonel Steinberger was chosen as Prime Minister for life, and accepted the position.

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THE INDIAN RING.

THE promise made last year by a Yale professor to RED CLOUD, the Sioux Chief, has led to results that few would have expected. Army officers with Indian experience will not regret either the promise or its fulfilment.

Professor MARSH, it will be remembered, was the chief of the Yale College Scientific Expedition to the Northwest, in November last, and is a well-known man in scientific circles. It appears that while engaged in scientific research, "with no intention or wish to investigate Indian affairs," he had occasion to visit the "Bad Lands," lying within the dominions of the celebrated chief, RED CLOUD. The Sioux chief refused to allow Professor MARSH's party to proceed, until the Professor had promised to submit RED CLOUD's complaints of fraud and injustice suffered from the Indian agency in his district, personally, to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. This induced the Professor to make a careful investigation into the subject, and the results are embodied by him in the following grave charges against the management of Red Cloud Agency, which we give in the language used by the Professor in a letter to the PRESIDENT, already published in the leading dailies. Professor MARSH's charges are as follows:

First: The Agent, J. J. Saville, is wholly unfitted for his position, and guilty of gross frauds upon the Indians in his charge.

Second: The number of Indians at this Agency has been systematically overstated, for purposes which can only result in fraud.

Third: The last issue of annuity goods, which I witnessed, was a suspicious transaction, and, in part at least, fraudulent.

Fourth: The beef cattle given to the Indians have been very inferior, owing to systematic frauds practiced by the agent and beef contractors.

Fifth: The pork issued to the Indians during my visit was not suitable for human food.

Sixth: The flour was very inferior, and the evidence of fraud in this article is conclusive.

Seventh: The sugar and coffee issued were not good, although better than the other supplies.

Eighth: The tobacco observed was rotten, and of little or no use to the Indians.

Ninth: In consequence of fraud and mismanagement, the Indians suffered greatly during the past Winter for want of food and clothing.

Tenth: The contract for freight from Cheyenne to Red Cloud Agency was fraudulent, as the true distance is 145 miles, while the contractor was paid for 212 miles.

The reasons given by Professor MARSH for bringing his accusations to the notice of the PRESIDENT, instead of the Interior Department, are stated in the following bold and emphatic language:

First: I have no confidence whatever in the sincerity of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when they publicly announce their wish and determination to correct the present abuses in Indian management, because I have reason to know that they have long been aware of these abuses, and have made no sincere effort to reform them.

Second: In all my intercourse with these two officials, their object has manifestly been to find out, not so much what the frauds actually were, as the extent of my information concerning them, so as to prevent, by all means in their power, all publicity or exposure of them.

Third: The evidence now in my possession reflects unfavorably on both Secretary Delano and Commissioner Smith.

For these reasons I have thought best to lay before you, to whom, in accordance with my promise to Red Cloud, I made my first communication, the accompanying statement in detail, in full confidence that the evidence presented will meet with the consideration its importance demands.

The evidence of his charges is contained in a statement covering several columns in the daily papers, and the Professor adds that "the statement I have prepared is supported in all its essential parts by the testimony of officers of the Army, who were with me on my expedition, or at the Red Cloud Agency. Among these officers are several personally known to you (PRESIDENT GRANT), and all are gentlemen of high character. Should any part of my statement be seriously questioned, I trust you will allow these gentlemen to be heard. If the commanding officers of all posts near Indian agencies, or other equally trustworthy and disinterested observers there, could likewise testify, I think it would be found that I have but faintly indicated the corruption pervading Indian affairs."

For many years past, the public, and especially the Army, has been aware that the treatment of the Indian question adopted by the United States, has been far from successful in the procuration of permanent peace. Hardly a year has passed without Indian wars, of more or less severity, and the letters and note-books of all Army officers—at least, such as appear in print—are unanimous on one point. They agree in denouncing the Indian Bureau as the cause of the trouble in most cases. Indian agents and Indian traders are alike stigmatized as corrupt and given to cheating the Indians. Hitherto the accusations made have been chiefly unofficial, and generally in that form of words known as the "Army growl," no officer having brought direct official charges against the Indian Bureau, with a view to its abolition. From this course, indeed, Army officers are estopped from the very nature of their profession, which teaches them to make the best of everything, and rather to suffer injustice than to break discipline. Thus it has happened that for many years, a system of corruption and impolicy has been patiently suffered by the Army officers to exist close alongside of their own posts, because it was none of their official business. Brought up in habits of rigorous honesty, they have been compelled for years to witness dishonesty of the most flagrant kind practiced on the subjects of the Indian Bureau under the protection of Army bayonets. Knowing that the discovery by the Indians of the cheatery practiced on them was sure to bring on war, in which they of the Army would be the sufferers, they have yet been compelled to suffer the cheating and support the Indian agents, because they were compelled to *obey orders*, and orders were "Support the Agents." That this state of things should be distasteful is only natural. It revolts common sense, and all the habits of integrity that are the breath of a soldier's honor.

The one comforting thought for Army officers in all this painful disclosure is, that now, in all probability, a thorough investigation can no longer be delayed. Whether the charges of Professor MARSH are fully sustained or not, the result cannot fail to be of benefit to the United States, if it enables us to root out and destroy the corruption long known to exist in the Indian Bureau, and to restore the management of the Indians to the only men whom they really respect, the officers of the National Army.

The charges of corruption in the management of Indian affairs have in this case been brought home to the head of the Interior Department and his Commissioner of Indian affairs in a manner which unmistakably calls for the personal interference of the PRESIDENT. His actual responsibility for many things in our complex system of civil administration, for which he may be held technically responsible, is not so apparent, but he cannot suffer the taint of corruption to rest upon his cabinet without personal dishonor to himself.

THE *Shawmut*, one of the most useful cruisers of the smaller class in the Navy, has been ordered up to Norfolk from Port Royal, S. C., in order to give her crew liberty which they have not had for many months past. She has just finished an interesting and useful cruise in the Gulf, having visited Port au Prince, Hayti, Port Royal, Jamaica, the Bay Islands, Honduras and Havana. She left Port au Prince May 28, and arrived at Port Royal the night of the 29th, coaled, sailed June 3 and reached Bonacca, Bay Islands, June 7. Bonacca, the second largest of the group, is situated in 16 deg. 27 min. N.L., and 85 deg. 53 min. W.L., and is rendered uninhabitable, according to Commander NORTON's report, by the presence of a small blue-bodied fly, whose entomological name could not be ascertained. The natives call it the "bottle-fly." It is not venomous, but its bite is very painful and is followed by a slight inflammation. It resembles the "blue-bottle" of this country, but is

much smaller. On its account the people are compelled to live in the cays which are situated about a mile and a-half from the island—cultivating small patches on the main land, and sleeping on the little cays at night. There are 16 of these cays on the south side, 14 of which are occupied and partially cultivated by 170 inhabitants, 2 of which are Americans. Nothing is produced but fruit, which is shipped in small craft to the United States. The anchorage is exposed. Bonacca imports goods paying duty to the value of $7,500, and exports about $1,200 worth, and has an area of 24 square miles.

From Bonacca the *Shawmut* proceeded to Medina or Coxen Hole, Roatan, the seat of government of the Bay Islands, and of the 16 good harbors the island possesses, Medina is the worst. The inner harbor takes vessels of 8 1-2 feet draft; the outer is exposed and is a dangerous anchorage when the trades are interrupted by the S. W. winds. The soil is rich. Roatan is the largest, most flourishing and most important of the Bay Islands—area 60 square miles, population 2,500 (20 of whom are Americans), imports $65,000, exports $100,000. From May to January 57 American vessels entered Medina, bringing lumber, provisions and dry goods, and returning with fruit. Visits were exchanged with the Governor of the Islands. The other islands are unimportant both as to trade and American interests, many of them being uninhabited.

The *Shawmut* left Medina June 8, and arrived at Belize, Honduras, the next day. Visits were exchanged with the authorities, and on the 14th the *Shawmut* sailed for Havana, arriving there on the 17th. The next day she sailed for Sand Key, and thence to Port Royal, S. C.

THE pilot of the *Saranac*, Captain WILLIAM E. GEORGE, attributes the disaster to the refusal of the ship to obey her helm readily, consequent on her not having speed enough to govern her motions in a strong current. In his official statement he says he calculated that the ship would reach the narrows at about two-thirds ebb on the morning of the 18th of June, which would not be considered an unfavorable time for passing, as the tide would be past the greatest rush, and would give, if the surveyor's report of depth of water on the rock was to be relied on, about 20 feet, calculating from a basis of 13 feet rise and fall, and 15 feet on the rock at extreme low water. The narrows were reached at the time calculated on, the relieving tackles were hooked and manned, an experienced quartermaster put at the wheel, and the speed of the ship increased to its fullest capacity. On entering the narrows the ship was in the struggle of the current, and was found to be sluggish in her movements and slow to obey her helm, although the current was not so rapid as on former occasions, when the pilot had taken the ship through. The ship took a broad sheer towards the right hand shore (Maud Island), but with the helm hard to starboard recovered herself, only to sheer wildly to port, towards the rock. The helm was shifted as rapidly as she sheered to hard to port, the current at the same time setting towards the rock, and just as she had began to break the sheer with the helm hard to port, the ship struck on the port side forward, and the current swang her with great violence, with her head to the Vancouver shore, when she was forced clear of the rock. It was purposed to run her to Plumper Bay, about a mile distant, but as her condition would hardly enable her to reach that point, she was headed with full speed for the Vancouver shore.

THE readers of the JOURNAL will hear with regret of the recent death of Major-General FRANK P. BLAIR, a well known Corps commander of SHERMAN'S army, and equally celebrated as a statesman and legislator. It seems that the immediate cause of his death was a fall he received while walking from one room to another in his house. He had been out for a drive in the afternoon, returned about 5 o'clock, and seemed to have enjoyed it much and received considerable benefit, but while walking in his room he was attacked with dizziness and fell, striking his temple against a piece of furniture, which rendered him insensible. Medical aid was summoned immediately, and every effort made to restore him to consciousness, but without success, and at 11:30 he quietly passed away, surrounded by all the members of his family. He had long previously been suffering from nervous diseases, which had brought him to the verge of the grave, and the heroic experiment of transfusion of blood was resorted to in vain in his case. At the beginning of the Rebellion General BLAIR was in Congress, but at the close of the first session hurried back to Missouri. Here he organized a regiment of artillery and a brigade of infantry, taking command of the latter at the request of the Secretary of War. In August, 1862, he was commissioned as Brigadier-General, and attached, with his command, to the Fifteenth Army Corps, (General SHERMAN'S.) His subsequent history, military and political, is well known. It has been brought again into prominence since the publication of the SHERMAN Memoirs, by the action of General BLAIR'S brother, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who fiercely resented some criticisms therein contained. It was evident from the first that General SHERMAN'S remarks were unjustly construed into a criticism upon General BLAIR, of which they were not susceptible, and the controversy will now happily close. The funeral was attended by General SHERMAN and staff, and attracted a large concourse of the citizens of St. Louis.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM H. FRY died on the 22nd of June last, at Middle Park, Colorado. He was a gallant officer and universally respected, having won his way up from the position of a private soldier in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war of the Rebellion.

THE telegraph announces the death of the venerable GUILLAUME HENRI DUFOUR, the Swiss General-in-Chief. Born at Constance in 1787, he was educated at the Polytechnic School at Paris, and entered the service of the first Empire, passing on the fall of Napoleon into the Army of the Helvetian Republic, which, at the age of sixty, he led to the overthrow of the Swiss party of secession, the "Sonderbund," in that brilliant campaign of 1848, with which his reputation will be chiefly identified. DUFOUR'S biography is a history of important services rendered to his native country which will cherish his memory as that of her chief soldier.

THE Secretary of War, General BELKNAP, was to start from Chicago on the 15th of July, for a trip to the Yellowstone Park, with General FORSYTH, of General SHERIDAN'S staff. T' s Secretary will return in season to attend the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 29th and 30th of September.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Fred. D. Grant, A. D. C., and Senator Sherman's nephew, opened their office in Washington as bankers and brokers on Wednesday of last week. Colonel Grant will at once send in his resignation as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on Lieutenant-General Sheridan's staff, and as second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Cavalry.

THE *Alta California* says of the Military Telegraph from San Diego to Santa Fe: "The work of both the construction and maintenance will be so conducted as to best serve the uses of the military posts, and of the settlements through which the lines may pass. The time which must elapse before they can be finished, will depend upon the number of sections which can be put in construction simultaneously by the labor of troops. The lines when extended will considerably exceed a thousand miles. The appropriations available are certainly inadequate, notwithstanding the work is to be done by the soldiery, the wire and other material, of course, having to be paid for out of the amount. Economy of the closest kind will have to be practiced. At many points the supports for the wires will have to be cut in localities sixty miles distant from the route prescribed by the Congressional Act. Only experienced telegraph constructors know how much of a drawback to rapid line-building this fact must be. But we have faith in the intelligence and energy of General Meyer and his corps and the officers and men of the Army, and anticipate a complete and completed work, and great good as the result to the press and the country generally."

A GENTLEMAN of Lima, Mr. Neatt Ladd, writes to the London *Times*, proposing a confederation of nations for the purpose of building an American Inter-oceanic Ship Canal—each nation to undertake to contribute towards the cost a certain sum, differing in amount according to the rank or the wealth of a nation, or the benefits which would accrue to it by the cutting of the Canal; the sum agreed upon as the contribution of each to be paid in five annual instalments; and so make the Canal a present to the world; and at the same time ensure a very moderate tariff for the passing through of vessels. All government vessels to pass through free of charge. The British Empire, Russian Empire, United States of America, and the German Empire, each to contribute, according to this scale, £1,800,000 or 6-85ths towards the cost. France, Holland, Japan, China, Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, each to contribute £1,200,000 or 4-85ths towards the cost. Austrian Empire, Italy, Norway and Sweden, Chile, Peru, Mexico, United States of Colombia, and Venezuela, each to contribute £600,000 or 2-85ths towards the cost. Turkish Empire, Persia, Morocco, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Siam, Argentine Confederation, Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Uruguay, and Hayti, each to contribute £300,000 or 1-85ths towards the cost.

AN order to Collectors of Customs was issued, July 10, forbidding the importation of breech-loading rifles and fixed ammunition suitable therefor into the Territory of Alaska. Collectors of Customs are instructed to refuse the clearance of any vessel, having on board any such arms or ammunition, destined for any place in said Territory. If any vessel intends to touch at a port in Alaska, or to pass within its waters, but shall be ultimately destined for some port or place not within the limits of the Territory, and shall have on board any such firearms or ammunition, the master or chief officer thereof will be required to execute a good and sufficient bond, with two sureties, in double the value of such merchandise, that the arms and ammunition, or any part of them, shall not be landed in Alaska.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Elias B. Carling, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, committed suicide at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, early on the morning of July 1st, 1875. He had for some time been laboring under great depression of mind, and at the time he committed the rash act was no doubt insane. Colonel Carling graduated at the West Point Military Academy on the 1st day of July, 1859, exactly sixteen years before his death, and was assigned to the Second Regiment of Artillery, where he served until the following December, when he was transferred to the Third Regiment of Artillery, in which regiment he became a First Lieutenant on the 14th of May, 1861. He was appointed a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department on the 20th of August, 1862. During the war of the Rebellion he was actively engaged and rendered good service, for which he was twice brevetted. He was a man of fine mind, and had the most cultivated manners.

He was buried with the honors of war at Fort Sanders, on the 3d of July, the Masonic Fraternity, of Laramie City, participating in the ceremonies. The funeral escort was composed of Captain Powell's Company of the Fourth Infantry, and the fine band of the Second Cavalry. The bereaved widow was attended by her brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, the pall-bearers being Colonel A. G. Brackett, Second Cavalry, Hon. H. B. Rumsey, Mayor of Laramie City, Major Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, Mr. J. H. Pynchon, of Laramie City, First Lieutenant J. L. Fowler, R. Q. M., Second Cavalry, and Lieutenant A. B. Crittenden, Fourth Infantry. The funeral ceremonies were under the superintendence of Adjutant W. P. Clark, Second Cavalry. The body of the deceased had been carefully embalmed and properly arranged by Assistant-Surgeon John V. R. Hoff, U. S. Army.

Colonel Carling was born in Maryland on the 26th of September, 1837. He had received a fine education which rendered his conversation singularly interesting, and his frank and manly disposition endeared him to all of his acquaintances. He was a correct and careful business man, attentive to his duties, active in their execution, and at various times was in charge of the most extensive depots for quartermasters' stores and property to be found in the western portion of our country. He was a man of unsullied integrity, just in his dealings with all men, and his death has cast a shadow over the minds of citizens as well as soldiers.

WE have used for a considerable time a very neat, compact, and distinct hand atlas, published by John Allyn, No. 21 Broomfield street, Boston. The atlas is seven and one-half by eleven inches; the maps, fifty in number, are nine by twelve inches, and notwithstanding their medium size they are remarkably clear and well defined. The work is provided with a copious index containing the names of cities, towns, rivers, etc., with their positions so tabulated that the place sought for can be quickly found. We recommend this as a very convenient atlas, at a moderate price.

THE Khedive of Egypt has tendered to Professor D. F. Boyd of the Louisiana State University the position of President of the Government Military College. It is announced that the appointment will probably be accepted by Professor Boyd.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeding.

GOOD AND BAD COMPASSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have frequently been asked by persons interested in the navigation of the ocean how to "tell a good compass from a bad one." The general public entertains the belief that professional seafaring people possess this knowledge to exactness; but the public is, like all others of creation, sometimes in mistake. The following rules govern me in making examinations of steering and standard compasses, and they are offered for publication for the benefit of those who want them, and not for the purpose of instructing those who know all about it. I will be glad to know of other methods which can be used under ordinary circumstances of ship board, man-of-war or merchant-man, whereby the value of the service compasses can be intelligently reached. I do not favor the use of India rubber bands about the instrument, and would reject them at the outset.

1st. Every compass should be in a box of seasoned wood, whether it be of the dry or liquid type.

2d. Examine the mechanical construction of the instrument and box. Reject the instrument for one imperfection, or if the card be balanced with wax.

3d. Fix the lubber's line in the North. Level the bowl, and throw the North point away from the lubber's line two degrees of space—not more. If the card promptly and accurately returns to the place it left, call it good.

4. Throw the North point ninety degrees away from the lubber's line, steady it there, let it go suddenly, and note the time in seconds used in (*a*) flying back to the lubber's line; (*b*) its swing in points beyond it, and (*c*) the full time elapsed from the let go to the final rest of the cards.

Record *a*, *b*, and *c* for future reference and quarterly examination and comparison.

Experiment *a* gives, for the ten inch needles, Ritchie's patent, eighteen seconds—if my memory is right; *c* gives two minutes. The foregoing applies to both types, liquid and dry, and is properly a practical way of determining the polar force of the needles, as it is utilized in the compass itself.

While making *a*, *b*, and *c* watch the flight of the card; if the movement is spasmodic, the probabilities are the pivot or cap is imperfect.

Liquid compass should be free of air bubbles and blisters; and the liquid colorless.

It may be asserted that a cheap compass is worthless. There are hundreds of vessels navigated by these things and the twiddling line. And as the twiddling line is unnecessary to a good compass, so should a good ship be without cheap instruments.

In choosing a dry compass, in addition to the above rules (*d*) examine the pivot. See that it is burnished smooth, and not filed to a point.

(*e*). See that the cap is in the centre of the card, and is not made of glass.

(*f*). See that the card is circular and not elliptical.

(*g*). See that the needle is without rust and flaws, and that 0 deg. of the card corresponds with the axis of the needle.

W. K. MAYO, Captain.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 28, '75.

THE AMERICAN TEAM ABROAD.

OUR record of the American team in Europe closed last week with Gildersleeve's victory at Belfast, where he shot off two ties with the Irish marksman Lee, and finally defeated the latter amid great excitement, by three successive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards. The next day was the last of the sojourn of the team in hospitable Ireland, where they had met with so much and such heartfelt kindness. It was spent in visiting the principal factories of the city, in company with the Mayor. At every place, we are informed by the telegrams, the members were heartily cheered by the operatives. At lunch, the Mayor of Belfast proposed the health of the team, and spoke of the friendly contests at Dublin and Belfast as strengthening the friendship between Ireland and America, and as deserving of encouragement. Colonel Gildersleeve returned thanks, and reiterated the expressions of gratitude of the team for the cordiality they had everywhere met in Ireland. Nowhere, he said, was it more marked than in Belfast, whose industrial activity struck the American team and the other visitors most favorably. On the same day Colonel Gildersleeve received letters from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, inviting the Americans to shoot on the 17th of July at Wimbledon, against a team of eight picked from the United Kingdom, the range to be 1,000 yards, and each man to have thirty shots. A few days before he had received a similar proposal from Mr. Parsons, adjutant of the English Eight in the Elcho Shield Match. Colonel Gildersleeve replied declining the Secretary's proposition, saying that the Americans had determined to adhere to their original plan of engaging in only one team match on this side the Atlantic. He thanked the Secretary for the invitation. A letter of a similar character was sent to Mr. Parsons.

The telegrams from Ireland announce that the opinion gained ground that the English were afraid to meet the Americans except on terms unfavorable to the latter. It seems also that many unfavorable criticisms of the match appeared in the English papers, some of which called forth a letter of reply from Mr. Parsons, above mentioned. This brought out our old and generous friend Surgeon Hamilton, who wrote to the London *Standard* the following handsome letter which tells the whole story. Dr. Hamilton says: "I have shot against the American team both in the United States and Ireland. I can say with confidence there never has been any team in this country able to beat them. I don't mean we have not as good individual shots, but their organization is simply perfect. Discipline will always beat superior individual strength in such contests. The members of the American team have shot together for over a year. If one member by accident gets off the target, another is able at once to put him on again. Colonel Gildersleeve has assured me that his men obey him in the minutest particular. In America the Irish made a higher score than the best they ever made for the Elcho Shield, and yet, although it is true by accident, were beaten. The following week, when, competing for individual prizes, they made fifty-two points more than the Americans over the same course. The Irish score at Dollymount on June 29 was again better than any they ever made for the Elcho Shield, while the Americans averaged 161.16, which is higher than the best individual score ever made at Wimbledon. Yet, in the Abercorn Cup match, for the selection of the Irish eight, six Irishmen headed the list, the Americans following at long intervals."

The letter points to the above statistics as a proof that the Americans are almost safe from defeat shooting against a picked team, while if allowed to compete with three eights the match would be the best and most interesting the world has ever seen.

The great compliment implied to Colonel Gildersleeve in this letter is fully justified by the mail accounts of the match itself, which have lately come over. The most valuable of these for professional purposes is that of Mr. J. K. Whitley, who was one of the contestants for a place on the team at Creedmoor, and who afforded them much assistance at Dollymount. His careful account explains much of the apparent mystery, and may be taken as that of a model team management. It came out in the *World* of Sunday, July 11. Mr. Whitley says: "The manner of working adopted by the two teams was characteristic and may serve to explain why the battle took the turn it did. It is fair to assume that both squads of men were in prime condition; there was no complaint of illness heard, and no accident happened to mar the progress of the contest. But in the American wing all was order and system. The sequence of firing and the movements of the men during action had been arranged before the day's work opened. Gildersleeve was to open on his target, and give the wind and elevation and such experience as the opening shot might afford. As each man rose from the firing point he stepped up to a convenient easel and jotted down the wind and rear sight measurements used by him, while the spotter inverted a broad-headed tack in a small target in plain sight, on the spot corresponding with that hit by the ball. For the first man firing a red tack was put in, for the second a white tack and for the third a blue headed tack. Each man in firing, after the first round, was able by a glance at this diagram to see how the shots were drifting and allow accordingly. There was no hurry, no running about after points, but the whole team pulled together in a hearty and helpful manner. On the Irish side the men wandered about, bantering with friends and acquaintances, running for points on wind and elevation to one another, and especially to Mr. John Rigby, who was not shooting, but acted as a sort of general father over all, trying to give advice to a half-dozen questioners at one and the same time. There was no system. In place of putting out the less reliable men as pioneer shots at each range, their best men, Hamilton and Wilson, led off, and taking the first shots all along the score, it will be noted that three misses are credited to the Irish, while the Americans have but one, and are ahead on the aggregate seven points. The only reason suggested for the defeat of the Irish team is their want of unity and the lack of that discipline and mutual assistance so essential in the accomplishment of any undertaking in which the bad effort of one may spoil the good endeavors of another."

The difference between the systems was not so apparent at 800 yards, where there was plenty of time, and the wind was light and steady, with a cloudy sky. It was at 900 yards, when the sun came out and the wind became variable and gusty, while light and shade were constantly altering, that the American systematic discipline pulled the team through. The weather required careful watching, and says Mr. Whitley: "With the check system adopted by the one squad this was easily done, but with the other confusion soon became the order of the hour, and of the ninety shots fired at 900 yards the Americans show but two misses, made by Coleman as opening shots, and but two outers. On the Irish score are three outers and seven misses, Millner "going to pieces" in most bewildering fashion. Mr. Rigby coached Millner during his embarrassment most persistently, but all to no purpose. In vain he emptied his gun into the ground, and loaded with all the care possible, setting his sights with the utmost accuracy. No encouraging thud indicated the striking of the iron target face by his bullets. He struggled on, changing this way and that, under the advice of half a dozen counsellors, but his luck had gone. He had lost confidence in his gun, in himself, in his method, or something, and with his confidence his ability to execute had gone."

He closes his remarks about the day with the following piece of shrewd common sense: "The day had been a test one. The wind had travelled fully half round the dial, and the light had changed from a dull gray to a bright sunlight and back again since the start in the forenoon. It was not a particularly difficult day to manage, especially when six or more experts sat in consultation upon it, as did the American shooters; but still it required care and watching at every moment. For the general public it was voted a capital day, since it was the first really fine June day which has been enjoyed since the advent of the American band in Ireland, and all were glad to avail themselves of it to see the great event of the time hereabouts, and the Rifle Association reaped a most generous harvest of shillings at the admission gate."

The last day in Ireland was signalized by a farewell banquet to the team at Belfast. At this banquet Mayor Lindsay presented Colonel Gildersleeve with the cup he won so gallantly at Clandeboye (the Belfast range), and said that the Belfast men were glad the cup was going to America. Colonel Gildersleeve in reply said, and well said, that he should hold the cup as his proudest trophy. In this he was right, for such a shooting off of ties has never been known before at 1,000 yards.

That evening the party took the steamer to Glasgow, and were followed by the cheers of thousands who came to see them off at the pier. We are much mistaken if the men of the American team will not have cause to remember Belfast all their lives, and to recognize in the Irish people the most generous and hospitable people they had ever met. The trip to Glasgow brought them into the home of a very different race. Here they were not met by any civic dignitaries, and no crowds lined the streets to see them. The proceeded to their hotel quietly, arriving on Saturday morning, and spent the day in passing through Loch Lomond and the poetic scenes of the Lady of the Lake, on their way to Edinburgh, where they arrived at night. There their only greeting was from Mr. Robeson, the American consul. The Scotch Eight had started for Wimbledon the night before. On Sunday, 11th July, the American party attended service at Roslyn chapel. They received on Saturday night Colonel Porter's telegram, offering the Twenty-second Regiment for escort on their return to New York, and sent back their thanks and acceptance. On Sunday night they bid farewell to Colonel Mitchell, their referee, who was going back to New York. He was entrusted with answers to all New York communications, and will make all arrangements in concert with the proper committees on his arrival in the *City of Richmond* steamer.

Monday and Tuesday were taken up in sight seeing, at Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, and the other border places of interest. Mr. Nelson, of Edinburgh, gave the team a banquet as a private citizen, but no official civilities were shown the Americans by the corporations. Mr. Parsons, of the English eight, made a last effort to get up a team match with the Americans, but the Wimbledon council vetoed it. They resolved, however, to offer the Americans a challenge cup to be competed for at Wimbledon among themselves at 1,000 yards, and to be taken to New York to be competed for annually thereafter at the same distance. Next week we shall be able to record the success of our marksmen in the individual shooting at Wimbledon. They have acted wisely in declining any more team contests.

The English military papers, just received here, are very reticent on the subject of Dollymount. The *Army and Navy Gazette* (of London) has not one word on the match; and *Broad Arrow* has a brief paragraph, with the scores. The *Volunteer Service Gazette* has a full account, taken from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, with the target diagrams. In the main these agree with those given in the JOURNAL the day after the match, but in some instances the blocks seem to have been exactly reversed, right for left. The contrast of closeness of grouping between the Irish and American targets is more marked than in the telegraphic diagrams. The scores are the same. The *Gazette* has an editorial on the American victory, in which it says: "Both the Americans and the Irish made averages last year at Creedmoor which were absolutely better than any team averages which had ever been made in the United Kingdom. It was thought and said that probably the bright and dry climate of New York was especially favorable for long-range shooting, and that in the atmospheric condition was to be found the secret of the exceptionally high scores made. But here came nearly the same team of Americans to the humid air of Ireland, and by the 'melancholy sea' not only beat their Irish opponents on their own ground, but beat their own magnificent shooting of the year before by a very considerable number of points, making, in fact, an average higher than the highest individual score that has ever been made for the Elcho Shield. So the atmospheric theory must be given up, and we must look for the solution of the problem to the men, the system, or the weapons, and probably to all three. To the men themselves, doubtless, the greatest part of the honor is due. They have, with characteristic zeal, taken up their new pursuit as a thing to be thoroughly mastered, and they have mastered it thoroughly. The shooting was magnificent on both sides, and we see with regret a tendency on the part of some of the Irish papers to lament the result as a great disaster, which might have been prevented by more care; and, still worse, a disposition to make one gentleman or his rifle a scapegoat. No great trial of skill ever took place without accidents of some sort coming into play, and we cannot say that we see any evidence of want of careful preparation on the part of the Irish team. But last year it was said that one of the Irish fired at a wrong target, or the match would have gone the other way, and this year the same gentleman is said to have had something wrong with the sights of his rifle. We hope that the good feeling of these most healthy international matches will not be marred by discussions of this very useless nature."

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE following is the report of a very important, valuable, and interesting debate in the English House of Commons:

Mr. Hanbury Tracy maintained—giving numerous details and particulars under each head—that our great guns for the navy and fortification were superior to the guns of every foreign power, whether muzzle or breech-loading—in durability, rapidity, power, simplicity, and cheapness. The liability of steel guns to

burst was shown in the unwillingness to test them. We tested our guns like our boilers by a large surplus charge; but Mr. Krupp had never allowed his guns to be proved in this way, and on the Continent the guns were practically not proved at all. He could not find any officer in our Mediterranean fleet who had ever seen a German ship fire at a target. In Russia they would not allow the large guns to be proved. They were tested up to seven tons to the square inch, while we proved them up to thirty tons, and occasionally even up to sixty tons. Whatever Krupp might have done, it was not clear that he had succeeded in making a gun that was sufficiently sound; and certainly in Russia, where a similar gun was made, there was not confidence enough to test it as we tested our guns. It was said that we ought to adopt a breechloader instead of of a muzzle-loader, because it was important to have a rapid loading under cover and great rapidity of firing; and in speaking of this question he referred only to heavy guns.

In Germany it was considered sufficient to be able to fire a breechloader once in three minutes, but we had fired, on board the *Resistance*, with an 8-inch gun, eight rounds in eight minutes and fourteen seconds when the ship was rolling ten to eleven times a minute; on board the *Minotaur*, with a 9-inch gnn, eight rounds in eight minutes and twenty-six seconds; on board the *Iron Duke*, with a 9-inch gun, eight rounds in five minutes and twenty-three seconds; on board the *Devastation*, turret-ship, when steaming round the target and rolling slightly, with the 35-ton gun, eight rounds in fourteen minutes and forty-eight seconds. In cases of the *Minotaur* and the *Iron Duke* the target was hit every time; and yet it was said that the guns were muzzle-loaders, which had no rapidity of fire. On land, from a casemate with a 35-ton gun, firing a distance of 2,000 yards, we had discharged three rounds in six minutes thirty seconds; this was done in a limited space, and, therefore, with less rapidity than on board ship. These figures showed that for rapidity of fire our muzzle-loaders were superior to breechloaders; and he had it on good authority that some of our best Artillerists deprecated breechloaders because they impeded firing. Neither did breechloaders save labor, particularly since a partner of Sir W. Armstrong had succeeded in applying hydraulic power to loading in a way which seemed likely to revolutionise gunnery. The experiments had been made in harbor, and at sea in the turret of the *Thunderer* with the 38-ton gun. The work was done with six men instead of twenty. The apparatus was very simple; it was compatible with the use of a larger gun than a breechloader, and the loading could be effected in forty-five seconds—a speed which certainly left nothing to be desired. There need be no danger of a charge going off through a ship's bottom even in a ship adapted to the hydraulic system; but in a ship constructed for the system it might be made practically impossible. The reduction of the number of men required in a turret would enable us to diminish the amount of armor-plating.

With regard to power of endurance, he found from returns which had been presented that our 35-ton gun at 500 yards would pierce fourteen inches iron, eighteen inches backing, and 1½ inches skin, of every ship afloat. Only six in use had fired 207 rounds. Then 368 7-inch 6½-ton guns had fired over 1,000 rounds, one 2,342 rounds; one of these had been provisionally condemned and one required a new tube after 1,770 rounds. Those guns would pierce six inches iron, and twelve inches backing. The 8-inch 9-ton gun would pierce seven inches iron and twelve inches backing. They had not been largely employed, and none were unserviceable. The 9-inch 12½-ton gun would pierce 9 inches iron, twelve inches backing, and 1½ inch skin, at 200 yards, and it would pierce every Russian ship except the *Peter the Great* and the *Kreutzer*. At 600 yards it would pierce every French, German, and Italian ship. One hundred and eleven of those guns had fired over 100 rounds, twelve an average of 818 rounds, and none were pronounced unserviceable. The 10-inch 18-ton gun at 500 yards could pierce eleven inches iron, twelve inches backing, and 1½ inch skin, and would pierce every foreign ship except the *Peter the Great* and the *Kreutzer* and the *Buffet* (Dutch), also our *Hercules*. Fourteen of these had fired over 100 rounds, one 693 rounds, one 189 rounds, and two required retubing after 534 and 824 rounds respectively; the rest were all serviceable. The 25-ton gun, 11-inch, could at 500 yards pierce twelve inches iron, eighteen inches backing, and 1½ inch skin, and could pierce every iron-clad afloat except the *Peter the Great* and the *Kreutzer* and our own *Thunderer*, *Devastation*, *Glatton*, and *Fury*. Eight of those guns had fired 100 to 485 rounds, and one required a new inner tube. A comparison between the German and English guns showed that the latter possessed greater penetration with less power. With respect to cost, the 12-inch 35-ton gun made at Woolwich cost £2,156, while the Krupp or German gun cost £7,400. The 11-inch 25-ton gun at Woolwich cost £1,589, and the Krupp, £5,520. The 9-inch 12-ton gun at Woolwich cost £1,000, and the Krupp, £3,120. Taking the cost of the German guns as only one-half more, the four millions sterling spent on our armaments would at the German rate have amounted to six millions.

Captain Price entered into an elaborate condemnation of the Woolwich system of rifling. The condition of our heavy ordnance, he contended, was such as to demand the serious consideration of the government. It must not be forgotten that steel guns and armor-plating were first adopted by the French, and that we had followed the example of the Prussians in adopting breechloading small arms. Captain Simpson, of the United States Navy, who had been at the head of the American Commission appointed to inquire into the merits of the different systems of artillery adopted in Europe, stated in his report that our Woolwich guns were safe, but were short-lived. In 1866 the Ordnance Select Committee carried out a series of exhaustive experiments in order to ascertain the respective merits of the Woolwich, the Scott, the Lancaster, and of another gun. The report of the Committee on Rifled Guns stated that the Woolwich guns or guns rifled on the French system had a lower velocity than the Lancaster or Scott gun—the difference between 1,600ft. per second as compared with 1,529ft. per second—the real difference in penetrating power being as the weight of the shot multiplied into the space of the velocity, which would make the difference very great indeed. With respect to accuracy, the experiments were slightly in favor of the Woolwich gun.

With respect to naval guns, their best quality was not extent of range. According to Admiral Key, the best quality of a naval gun was endurance, the next was penetrating power, the next ability to use a powerful shell, the next simplicity; then followed accuracy of range under 1,500, and the last of all was extent of range. If that were so there was a great difference between the gun required for the naval and for the land services. On the committee of which he spoke, of eight officers, but one was connected with the navy; whether that officer agreed with his colleagues he had no means of knowing; but this he knew, that the Admiralty of the day rejected the system, and that since that time the 7-inch gun had been constructed on the uniform twist. The lifetime of the Woolwich gun had been variously stated in that House as being from 250 to 375 rounds. He would be glad to take it as at the highest figure, but could not do so, as the reports before the House showed that no experiment tried would warrant him in doing so. Under the head of "endurance" they had "no test" or successive alterations of the gun. Endurance, however, meant the number of rounds a gun would fire without requiring repair, and what he feared was that our great iron-clads would have to leave the seat of war, if war broke out, after firing 100 rounds of each of their guns, or, at all events, after a single naval engagement.

We were told that our guns would penetrate so many inches of iron at a given distance, but this was only true when the object was struck at right angles. This was owing to the shape of the shot. In the museum of Sir Joseph Whitworth was a plate of iron perforated by two different kinds of shot—the one pointed and the other flat-headed. They were both fired from a gun of the same weight of metal and with the same charge of powder; but while the pointed shot failed to penetrate, and glanced off except when it struck at an angle of 30 degrees, the flat-headed shot continued to penetrate at 50 degrees, and even as much as 65 degrees off the perpendicular. What would be the result, in the event of a vessel of the type of the *Alexandra* engaging a vessel like the Brazilian frigate recently built? The *Alexandra* would be armed with the Woolwich infant, and would fire pointed shot, and the Brazilian frigate would fire flat-headed shot. Long before the *Alexandra* would be in a position in which her guns would be of any use she would be pulled through at every discharge of the Brazilian flat-headed projectiles.

What was the cause of the want of endurance and penetrating power of our guns? It was due to the system of rifling which the Ordnance Select Committee adopted in 1866, and which gave the lowest initial velocity. This system was brought over from France, and the Admiralty objected to it. The want of endurance and penetrating power of our guns was also owing in a great degree to the nature of the shot. It was proved that the great danger to a gun arose not from erosion, but from the local scoring that turned to cracking of the tube. The studs upon the shot hit the tube a violent blow, and the shot being started with great velocity was then by the system of rifling required to make a sudden turn. Honorable members might advantageously consult on this subject the reports made by Colonel Smythe, of the Royal Artillery, of the experiments made in India in 1872, when two guns burst. There was also great irregularity in the powder-pressure, and the shot was consequently irregular in its flight after leaving the gun. The damage done to the inside of the gun by the "wobbling" of the shot also caused irregularity in the flight of the shot. The House would remember the experiments with the *Hotspur*, when she fired her 35-ton gun at a painted mark in the centre of the turret. The distance was 200 yards, and the sea was smooth, but the third shot missed, owing to the spiral direction attained by the shot after leaving the bore of the gun. The shot went straight enough for long distances. The corkscrew then straightened itself and the shot went straight to the mark. But it was no part of the duty of our officers to get a good way off an enemy, and we wanted a gun which would be equally effective at short and long distances. We were told that we were making great improvements. Well, we had been making improvements for twelve years, and they had resulted in the gun he had described. The honorable member moved for the reappointment of the Ordnance Select Committee; but the great defects in our system would not be cured in this way. It was not to them that the House could look for a remedy, for it was to them that these defects were due. What we required was a perfectly unbiassed committee, and he hoped that in future it would have upon it a greater number of naval officers; for hitherto, of the fifteen or sixteen members of the committee, only one or two had been naval officers, and yet, if the guns came to be fired in earnest, the chances were that in 99 cases out of 100 it was naval officers who would have to work them. He concluded by moving, as an amendment—"That in the opinion of this House, the condition of our heavy ordnance is such as to demand the serious consideration of the government, and that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the best means of supplying the navy with guns more reliable and efficient."

Mr. Reed also disapproved the Woolwich gun on every ground, and urged on the government the duty of replacing it by a superior system, and especially he advocated the introduction of breechloaders. Major Beaumont was against the revival of the Ordnance select committee, and proclaimed himself an advocate of the breechloading system, though he thought the controversy would never be settled by mere theory.

General Shute regretted that the breechloading system had not been retained for field guns; and Captain Nolan made some remarks on the durability of our guns.

Mr. Ward Hunt remarked that as to the respective merits of the breechloading and muzzle-loading guns, the base of the turret guns differed very much from that of the broadside guns. In connection with the former, allusion had been made to an invention which was now coming into practical use—the employment, namely, of hydraulic machinery in working the enlarged guns with which the turrets were provided. His honorable and gallant friend said that when experiments with that invention were made the other day on board the *Northumberland*, great defects were discovered. The information which had reached him (Mr. Hunt) was different. What had been said about the projectile not going home was, he believed, a mistake. It was a preliminary trial; a great deal of the machinery was not properly fixed, and consequently there were defects in the details of the arrangements; but they were of a kind which could be avoided in the future. He believed that those who witnessed the experiment were of opinion that it promised a great ultimate success. If that success should really be attained, he had no doubt it would put the muzzle-loading guns, as regards rapidity of fire, pretty much on a par with the breechloading guns.

The honorable member for Pembroke had asked why the hydraulic machinery could not be used for breechloading guns as well as for muzzle-loading. No doubt in the course of time it would be made applicable for the breechloaders, but as regards the use of these guns in a turret, it was worth bearing in mind that there might be an objection on the ground of the smoke which would come from them when the breech was removed. Even with a breechloading fowling piece honorable members must have found in certain conditions of the atmosphere that it was sometimes difficult to get a second shot. That being so, it might be doubted whether the men in a turret would be able to breathe if breechloading guns were used. As regards the broadside guns, a superiority was attributed by many people to the breechloaders on the ground of the rapidity of fire and the non-exposure of the men. As to the question of exposure, he could not see, after giving the best attention to it, that there was much difference. The real ground on which our gunnery authorities based their preference for the muzzle-loading guns was because of their greater strength and their greater simplicity, which would prevent their getting out of order in the heat of action, and so causing great loss of life through the breech not being properly closed. We knew that we had got a comparatively cheap gun, which cost three and a-half times less than the Krupp guns in use in Germany, and in which our seamen gunners had the greatest confidence. The successes of the Prussians in the late war had been attributed in a great measure to their artillery, but it must not be assumed that their superiority in that arm was the sole cause of their being victorious. From all that Her Majesty's government had been able to ascertain, the Krupp gun had never been put to the severe test that our service guns had been. A statement had been made that a large number of the Krupp guns had become unserviceable during the late war, and it was said in the other House that no less than 200 of them had burst. That assertion had, however, been contradicted by the agent in this country of Herr Krupp in a letter which appeared in the *Times*, in which it was declared that only seventeen of those guns had burst. Since that letter had been published, however, it had been maintained by many persons that, although the guns had not all burst, at least 200 of them had become unserviceable during the war.

Under these circumstances, it was rather difficult to arrive at a conclusion on the subject. It was, however, an important fact that Herr Krupp had refused to sell Her Majesty's government one of his guns, whether from fear of the severity of the test to which it would be put or not he could not say, and honorable members would, therefore, hesitate in such a case to decide offhand that his gun was preferable to ours.

Sir G. Balfour observed that before the government adopted the breechloading system instead of the present simple muzzle-loading system, they must make up their minds to recommend to Parliament an expenditure of between five and six millions sterling. The amendment and motion were by leave withdrawn.

THE Baugville, Ohio, *Republican* labors for the reform of the Marine Corps, of which it says:

Only by largely augmenting the number of officers can the present tendency to make an aristocratic and family affair of our naval services be overcome. Those who know anything at all about the despicable class feeling that obtains among the line officers of the Navy, which induces them to attempt to lower and degrade an engineer, whose very calling requires more brains than is possessed by nine-tenths of the upstarts who arrogate to themselves superiority, are well aware that democracy is the last thing thought of by the epauletted and brass-buttoned autocrats of the quarter-deck. The same clannishness is exhibited to a less degree in the American Army, *vide* General Von Moltke, who has branded it as a hot bed of aristocracy, and says that it can never prove else than an abortion because it is not of the people. The Army is bad, the Navy is worse, but the superlative is reached in the Marine Corps. That body, like Congress, is the judge of the qualifications of its own members. No check is placed upon it. It admits only those it desires. Consequently we see an arm of the Service filled with notorious incompetents. Men who have failed at West Point and Annapolis are received into it with open arms because they are the sons of distinguished sires, or the relations of commodores or generals, no higher qualification being necessary than the possession of influential connections.

THE Boston "Journal" thinks Semmes made a great mistake when he left his ship. Though he's all at sea on political subjects, and so a mariner still he does not fill that large sphere of usefulness which would have been his if he had gone down with the "Alabama." He cried when the ship went down, "Save me! I'm the captain;" and he remains to this day a monument to human foolishness.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—In answer to requests from members of the National Guard for a more precise definition of some of the conditions for shooting for the Nevada Company Badge, it is, after consultation with the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, hereby announced:

I. That the targets, marking, and position in firing at the different ranges will be according to the rules of the National Rifle Association, prevailing at the time of contest.

II. The official contest by any competing company is limited to a single day, and the whole number necessary to compete must be present at that time. The whole number shooting will be taken as the basis of the average score.

WM. C. CHURCH.

DUTY AND PLEASURE.—This is the time of year for militia to learn their trade, and both in Massachusetts and Connecticut they are getting ready for camp duties accordingly. In New York, the only substitute for camp duty is the firing practice at Creedmoor. This is better than nothing, and teaches a very important part of military duty; but the opportunity is not very eagerly seized by most of the men, if we may judge from the record of attendance at Creedmoor. It is by no means a creditable record for the Seventh for instance, that it only took 266 men to Creedmoor, a matter of less than 27 men from each company, when for the Boston spree, on which the men were not ordered, they paraded nearly 600. It is all well enough to go on excursions, march one's prettiest and draw thunders of applause. All this is harmless enough. If our regiment does it better than any one else's regiment, we are even proud of it and give it due credit for its performance. But for all that, those of us who know what soldiering is, realize that all this is only play after all, while the practice at Creedmoor is useful work. When we see a regiment rushing eagerly for a chance to show itself in fine clothes at Boston, and then creeping slowly and unwillingly to Creedmoor, it gives point to many an old sarcasm about "kid glove soldiers," and to this sarcasm the Seventh are fairly open this year on the grounds above taken. Had the regiment taken both pleasure and duty on the same basis it would have gained a more durable reputation than that founded on the empty shouting of holiday crowds. In this matter of duty and pleasure, however, the Seventh is not alone in its shortcomings. The only regiment in the Third Brigade that thoroughly and earnestly grasped the privilege of practice at Creedmoor was the Eighth, and small as that regiment is, it seems to have sent as many, if not more men to Creedmoor than it turns out on its parades, while the rest were all represented with more or less feebleness of numbers.

There is one parade, however, which has proved an exception to all others of late years, in that it does not seem to draw the men of any organization, and yet it is about the only one in the whole year which is thoroughly and entirely justified by the occasion, if not by the weather. We refer to the 4th of July parade, which this year was peculiarly bad, and which deserves severe remark in many features. It is true that the day is generally very hot and oppressive, that the parade is an unpopular thing as a rule, that the men hate, the officers dislike it, that every one wishes it were abolished, and that nine men out of ten in the National Guard declare this openly. All this constitutes no valid excuse for the way in which this particular parade was carried on. We know of one regiment, and that called a good one, being second to none in its drill, which yet permitted two commissioned officers to drop out of the ranks on that day on the plea of fatigue. What could be expected of enlisted men, in a body where commissioned and epauletted officers set them such an example? That such conduct was not a striking exception to the rule, was evinced by the many stragglers that were seen dropping out along the line of march. It was more like the rule in almost every company, the men slouching along, growling at the heat, the bands, and everything, the officer's winking at, not checking, and in some instances even encouraging the discontent. It is scenes like these and contrasts such as those first mentioned to which we desire to call the serious attention of the First Division, National Guard, State of New York. Gentlemen, it is clear that you do not realize the real nature of your own conduct in the premises. When you are accused as mere "play soldiers," and as devoid of real discipline, the charge excites anger in most cases. It is always indignantly denied by a National Guardsman of any enthusiasm, whose idea of the meaning of the word "discipline" is that it consists in standing very much like a wooden Indian when an inspector comes round, and in saluting on every occasion. This, and cleanliness of quarters and clothes, are very well, but only a small part of "discipline" which as defined by grammarians is "subjection to laws, rules, orders, or regulations." It is not discipline to drill handsomely before a crowd, or to march before the same crowd to be compared with some other regiment. That is only vanity. Chiefs make use of it, as they do of other human weaknesses. Properly conducted it becomes "esprit de corps," a phrase invented by the vainest people on earth. But true discipline is beyond all this. It is obedience for the sake of duty. A good soldier does not ask questions. He has an order to turn out, and turns out because it is his duty, hot or cold, wet or dry. It was the same old rebellious militia spirit which showed in the Fourth of July parade that lost us Bull Run. It showed that the men were in poor discipline, that they preferred to neglect their duty rather than to do it like men. Now there is no honesty in turning out for a parade and then straggling on the march. Better stay home, gentlemen, and pay your fines for absence like honest men. Then you do not disgrace the uniform. If you straggle you do disgrace it. If you are a commissioned officer you deserve to be cashiered for straggling, and you would run a chance of that same in active campaign. Straggling is the one crying sin of militia and of worthless troops in the field. The one mark of a veteran corps is the absence of stragglers on its march. If the gentlemen of the National Guard would lay this to heart, it would be worth years of campaigning to them.

CREEDMOOR.—On Saturday, July 10, the first contest for the new "Turf, Field and Farm" Badge took place at Creedmoor. The badge was won by Mr. Farwell, Captain O'Kelly taking second place, with one point less. The scores were very handsome, and the competition keen. The new badge takes ten shots to win it; and ten shots standing, on a warm day, are a very severe test of marksmanship. Out of a 50 possible points or 10 possible bull's-eyes, the scores of Messrs. Farwell and O'Kelly were about the most creditable, all things considered, yet made at Creedmoor, for they contained nothing but bull's-eyes and centres. The next four only fell below by a single inner each. Out of the sixty-nine competitors only five failed to clear the fifty per cent. line, and twenty made over 75 per cent. of the possible score, Captain Smith, of the Twelfth New York being the lowest on this list, as the fifty per cent. list is closed by A. J. Hennion, Jr. If the attendance and shooting at the first match on the new condtions is to be taken as a fair indication of the future, then the second series of "Turf, Field and Farm Matches" promises to be much more interesting than the first. The scores made are far above the average of those made at the first matches for the first badge, and the remarkably high average of all the contestants shows well for the future. It is in the cultivation of this shoulder shooting that the grand value of Creedmoor will be found in the future, and no badge has called forth such good general shooting as that for the "Turf, Field and Farm" Badge. We give the particulars of the 75 per cent. scores. Of all below we give only the totals. The bottom score of all was made by Mr. Truslow, who missed the target five times and made nine points. Mr. G. E. Knox beat him on misses, making seven of them, but he fluked in a bull's-eye, an inner, and outer, which made his score one point higher.

THE SCORES.

Name.	Score.	Totals.
W. B. Farwell	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5	—43
Captain J. J. O'Kelly	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5	—42
E. H. Madison	5 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	—41
A. Anderson	4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 5	—41
C. Heizman	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5	—40
J. T. B. Collins	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	—40
E. H. Sanford	5 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4	—40
Colonel G. W. Wingate	4 3 3 5 3 5 4 4 4 4	—39
G. H Earle	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4	—39
Colonel B. E. Valentine	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 3	—39
J. W. Stewart	3 4 5 5 3 4 4 3 4 4	—39
E. H. Raymond	3 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4	—38
T. L. Camerden	4 3 3 5 5 4 3 4 4 3	—38
F. Carpenter	4 5 5 4 5 4 3 3 3 2	—38
W. S. Smith	3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 4 3	—38
B. Burton	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3	5—38
W. G. Burton	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 5	—38
J. W. Gardner	4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	—38
R. Rathbone	4 3 5 3 3 4 4 3 4 5	—38
Captain H. B. Smith	3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4	—38

J. S. Latimer, 37; General F. F. Millen, 37; T. W. Linton, 37; J. L. Price, 37; Captain W. C. Clark, 37; Colonel G. D. Scott, 37; F. E. Scrymser, 37; A. Wood, 36; F. H. Horton, 36; J. H. Cowperthwait, 36; J. H. Wood, 36; G. W. Smith, 35, General J. V. Meserole, 35; Clement Sharpe, 35; A. V. Davis, 35; F. Steele, 34; J. J. Meagher, 34; Captain C. F. Robbins, 34; Colonel C. A. H. Bartlett, 34; F. Hyde, 34; Captain E. Barker, 33; Captain S. Ross, 33; Thomas Lloyd, 33; W. A. French, 33; Captain W. Lindsay, 32; H. H. Meday, 32; J. I. C. Clark, 32; J. K. Perley, 32; G. Knox, 32; H. P. Carrington, 32, Captain J. G. Story, 32. L. Cass, 31; Adjutant W. H. Murphy, 31; Lieutenant J. A. Gee, 31; J. L. Abrams, 31; J. L. Farley, 31; W. H. Brisley, 30; C. E. Prescott. 29; J. Rogers, 27; E. Browne, 27; W. W. Beavan, 26; D. Deacon, 26; J. Shand, 26; C. E. Huntington, 25; A. J. Hennion, Jr., 23; L. Haubenestel, 18; J. E. Irwin, 15; G. E. Knox, 10; C. E. Truslow, 9.

The Irish-American Club practiced on the same day for their club badge at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots each range, highest possible score 70 points. Their practice was by no means extraordinary at these ranges, and Captain O'Kelly, whose shooting in the "Turf, Field and Farm" Match had reached 84 per cent. sank to 61 in his club practice. As far as we can judge from their scores, the Irish-American team appears to lack that discipline and that habit of shooting together which gave the American team the victory at Dollymount. With splendid individual shots, they do not seem to hang together and learn from each others experiments, a marked feature of the American team practice. If they would elect a captain, obey orders, and divide the work, the team they have ought to be able to beat anything at Creedmoor at 200 and 500 yards. The scores were as given below:

Names.	Yards.	Scores.	Totals.
B. Burton	200	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	—28
	500	4 5 3 5 5 5 3	—30—58
General F. F. Millen	200	3 4 4 3 3 4 3	—24
	500	5 3 4 5 4 5 5	—31—55
W. Burton	200	4 3 3 4 4 4 4	—26
	500	3 5 5 2 4 4 5	—28—54
Adjutant W. H. Murphy	200	4 0 3 3 5 3 3	—21
	500	4 5 4 4 2 5 4	—28—49
J. J. Meagher	200	4 4 4 3 3 4 4	—26
	500	4 4 5 2 2 4 2	—23—49
Captain J. J. O'Kelly	200	4 4 3 4 4 4 3	—26
	500	0 5 0 2 5 3 2	—17—43

FIRST BRIGADE.—The opening practice of this brigade on Monday, July 12, at Creedmoor was an excellent beginning as far as work goes. The numbers were small compared with those of the Third Brigade, but the practice was very good, and the per centage of men going back into second class considerably higher than on the opening day of the Third Brigade. On that occasion the per centages were 45, 40, 28, and 22, respectively, for the different regiments of that brigade, while those of the First Brigade were as follows: Twelfth Infantry, 51 per cent.; Sixty-ninth Infantry, 50 per cent.; Twenty-second Infantry, 46 per cent.; Seventy-first Infantry, 37 per cent. The Seventy-ninth did not commence till Thursday, July 15, and will be noticed next week. The First Brigade commenced better in other respects than the Third. The inspectors did not try to cover three ranges, thinking it better to take two days to the work than to hurry it unduly. Consequently it was much better done. When the men who have been through third and second classes come to first they are nearly certain to show a far higher per centage of "marksmen" than obtained in the Third Brigade. The regiments were represented each by two companies as follows:

Twelfth, Cos. A, 15, E, 22 men, making 37 men.
Twenty-second, Cos. A, 43, C, 30 men, making 73 men.
Sixty-ninth, Cos. B, 19, F, 23 men, making 42 men.
Seventy-first, Cos. C, 33, D, 18 men, making 51 men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dempsey, of the Sixty-ninth, was Field Officer of the Day in charge of the whole. Captain H. B. Smith, of the Twelfth, was acting Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Fulton, gone to Ireland to shoot. The Regimental Inspectors and Acting Inspectors were as follows: Twelfth, Adjutant Murphy; Twenty-second, Adjutant Waydell; Sixty-ninth, Adjutant Duffy; Seventy-first, Captain R. S. Orsor.

At the close of the third class firing at 100 and 150 yards, the men making 50 per cent. were as follows: Twelfth, 19; Twenty-second, 34; Sixty-ninth, 21; Seventy-first, 19. These men then practiced at 300 and 400 yards, at the close of which the number entitled to go into first class shooting had dwindled down as follows: Twelfth, six men; Twenty-second, seven men; Sixty-ninth, one man; Seventy-first, two men. On the number shooting this becomes: Twelfth, 31 per cent.; Twenty-second, 20 per cent.; Sixty-ninth, nearly 5 per cent.; Seventy-first, 10 per cent. Of the whole number shooting in the third class the per centage who reached the first is incomparably smaller. The Twelfth has 16 per cent.; Twenty-second, 9 per cent. Sixty-ninth, 3 per cent.; Seventy-first nearly 4 per cent. The men who will ultimately win the marksman's badge are still less numerous. This shows how essential is rifle practice to the National Guard, and how vicious has been the team system heretofore followed. After a year's practice and two years matches, the best shooting regiment in the State can only produce 16 per cent. of its members able to hit a target under all circumstances at 300 yards, and some go as low as 2 per cent. The value of Creedmoor will be appreciated after a few days of this sort. We give below the scores of those members who made 25 points out of 50, and are therefore entitled to shoot for the marksman's badge. They are classed by regiments.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Names.	Yards.	Scores.	Totals.
Private Hoffstatter	300	5 5 3 4 3	—20
	400	5 4 3 3 4	—19—39
Captain Van Rensselaer	300	3 5 3 5 4	—20
	400	4 3 4 2 5	—18—38
Adjutant W. H. Murphy	300	5 5 4 4 0	—18
	400	2 5 3 5 4	—19—37
Private P. Doerle	300	3 2 3 4 5	—17
	400	4 4 4 0 5	—17—34
Captain H. B. Smith	300	3 3 3 2 0	—11
	400	4 3 3 4 4	—18—29
Private J. Gault	300	0 3 4 4 5	—16
	400	0 2 3 4 3	—12—28

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Sergeant-Major Ferris	300	4 2 4 4 4	—18
	400	5 5 5 5 4	—24—42
Adjutant J. Waydell	300	2 4 5 4 5	—20
	400	4 5 4 2 5	—20—40
Corporal J. A. Miller	300	5 4 4 5 2	—20
	400	3 3 3 2 3	—14—34
Private J. Smith	300	3 2 4 5 5	—19
	400	0 5 5 0 5	—15—34
Drum-Major Strube	300	4 0 3 3 4	—14
	400	2 2 5 5 2	—16—30
Sergeant J. Barry	300	3 2 2 4 3	—14
	400	4 0 3 3 5	—15—29
Corporal C. M. DeMott	300	3 0 4 3 2	—12
	400	3 3 3 4 2	—15—27

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Private Hanlan	300	0 5 4 2 4	—15
	400	0 4 4 3 0	—11—26

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Private G. Williams	300	5 4 4 4 5	—22
	400	0 5 3 2 0	—10—32
Private W. Odell	800	0 4 5 3 5	—17
	400	2 0 3 3 3	—11—28

The next shooting was on Thursday and Friday, July 15 and 16, which will be noticed next week.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment will assemble by battalion, in fatigue uniform, as follows: Companies A, G, and K, at Morrisania, on Thursdays, July 22, and August 5 at the armory of Company A; Companies B, C, D, E, F, and I, at Mount Vernon, at the armory of Companies E and C, on Thursdays, July 29, and August 12. Assembly at 4 o'clock P. M. Field officers will report dismounted. The whole regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the ball ground, Morrisania, on Thursday, August 26. Assembly at 3 o'clock P. M. Field and staff dismounted. Captains of companies are ordered to see that their men are provided with dummy cartridges, as it is intended to exercise at these drills in loading and firing; also the inspection and review.

The commandant of the regiment announces in orders that the American Rifle Association will soon open a range near the Pelhamville Station on the New Haven Railroad; and the association being extremely liberal in their terms for practice to the National Guard, hopes that this regiment will be able to become proficient in the use of the rifle without any great expense to the individual members. He announces the following prizes to be contested for, under the conditions named by members of the Twenty-seventh regiment: Regimental Marksman Badges—To best team of six men; to best team of twelve men; to best single score; and to company making best score. The teams are to shoot 15 shots per man at 200 and 500 yards; single scores (7 shots each) and company scores (5 shots per man) at same distances. Remington military rifle, open sights; trigger pull, 6 pounds; each badge to be shot for annually. The first competition to take place on Thursday, October 21, 1875, on the grounds of the American Rifle Association. Entries may be made up to the evening of the 20th October, at 8 o'clock, at the office of the American Rifle Association, No. 35 Dey street, New York.

A. G. O.—The Military Examining Board, which convened at the city of New York on the 25th inst., having made the following recommendations to the Commander-in-Chief, the same are approved and confirmed: That the commissions of the following named officers be vacated for disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in not appearing for examination, viz.: Captain Charles E. Williamson, Twenty-first regiment; First Leutenant Louis Diehl, quartermaster Twenty-seventh regiment; Second Lieutenant George T. Davis, Twenty-seventh regiment; Captain John Widerhold, Fifty-fifth regiment; Captain Conrad von Gerichten, Fifty-fifth regiment; First Lieutenant Thomas Laha, Eighty-fourth regiment. That the commission of First Lieutenant Gustav Alting, Fifty-fifth regiment, be vacated, he having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before said board. That the following named officers having tendered their resignations the same be accepted, and that (in consideration of their past services) they be honorably discharged from the service: Captain Soobodin Merinsky, Fifty-fifth regiment; First Lieutenant Charles M. Colwell, Twenty-first regiment.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—Company I, of this command, Captain Casey, elected fourteen new members on Monday, July 12, making the total number of recruits since Captain Casey took command of the Ninth company (April 23, 1873) sixty-four men. The company roll now contains 103 active members. Most people will admit this is doing pretty well. Since March the company has rejected six applicants, which shows them to be very careful in the selection of recruits. It may be said that Company I is almost a new company. After meeting on Monday evening the members adjourned to the small drill-room to the collation given by the company officers. There were present about seventy-five members, and the field and staff of the regiment. Toasts and speeches were in order, made by Colonel Ryder, Major Smith, Surgeon Morris, Captain Robbins, Quartermaster Went, Lieutenant Dominick, Captain Casey, and many members of the company. Letters were read from Chaplain Weston, Adjutant Fitzgerald, and Lieutenant Gennond, and were received with cheers and a "sky rocket." It was pleasant to see the tokens of affection lavished by the members of the Ninth company on their captain, and enabled one to realize how the Seventh regiment "does it." The company feels very proud of its success, and is bound soon to be on the top round of the ladder.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of June, 1875:

Executive Department—Charles H. Requa, military messenger to the Commander in-Chief.

Inspector-General's Department—Thomas H. McGrath, assistant in, with rank of major.

Second Division—Wm. Hester, lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster.

Second Brigade—Eugene M. Earle, major and engineer; Julius J. Lyons, major and judge-advocate; Chas. E. Orvis, captain and quartermaster; Joseph Koch, captain and commissary of subsistence; Louis Berndt, captain and ordnance officer.

Seventh Brigade—James H. Blauvelt, brigadier-general.

Eighth Brigade—James H. Whitehouse, captain and quartermaster.

Tenth Brigade—W. Leslie Sanders, major and inspector of rifle practice.

Thirteenth Brigade—Worthington De La Grange, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general; Frank T. Watson, major and inspector of rifle practice; Frank P. Wright, major and engineer.

Twentieth Brigade—Jas. F. Farrell, major and engineer.

Twenty-fifth Brigade—Wm. H. Briggs, brigadier-general.

Thirty-first Brigade—Ebenezer A. Rockwood, major and inspector of rifle practice; Charles H. Utley, captain and quartermaster.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Jacob Beyer, lieutenant-colonel.

Washington Grey Troop Cavalry—Walter S. Harrison, first lieutenant; Alonzo T. Decker, second lieutenant.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Brigade—John Rauber, first lieutenant; John Hohenstein, second lieutenant; John F. Boyd, second lieutenant.

First Battalion—John Guilfoyle, first lieutenant; Richard L. Norris, first lieutenant and quartermaster; Patrick Gavin, first lieutenant; John J. Lynch, second lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry—Joseph C. Carey, captain and inspector of rifle practice.

Ninth Infantry—George E. Harding, captain and inspector of rifle practice; J. Bradford Cleavor, captain and chaplain.

Tenth Infantry—Amasa J. Parker, Jr., lieutenant-colonel.

Eleventh Infantry—William Brandis, captain and inspector of rifle practice; Alexander Pinover, first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence; Ewald Boleuius, second lieutenant.

Thirteenth Infantry—Robert Rue, first lieutenant.

Fifteenth Battalion—Peter J. Kelly, captain and inspector of rifle practice; John D. Carroll, captain and chaplain.

Nineteenth Battalion—Roswell C. Coleman, captain and inspector of rifle practice.

Twenty-first Infantry—Morris D Beneway, captain; Joseph D. Williams, first lieutenant; Jas. Robson, second lieutenant.

Twenty-second Infantry—Thomas Van Loan, second lieutenant; George H. Moller, Jr., second lieutenant; John S. Loomis, captain and inspector of rifle practice; Thomas H. Cullen, first lieutenant and quartermaster.

Twenty-third Infantry—John N. Partridge, first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence; Thomas J. Stevens, captain; Walter J. Cowing, second lieutenant; John N. Partridge, major; George H. Earle, second lieutenant.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Andrew Donner, first lieutenant; John Kaiser, second lieutenant.

Twenty-sixth Battalion—Henry C. Schroder, captain; John M. McLean, first lieutenant; Martin H. Neejer, second lieutenant.

Forty-seventh Infantry—John C. E. Hinrichs, captain.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Alverson Curtis, captain and inspector of rifle practice.

Forty ninth Infantry—Charles Schell, captain; Charles W. Jennings, captain; Nathan S. Parsons, first lieutenant; George B. Longstreet, second lieuenant; Albert E. Osborne, first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence; David M. Dunning, captain and inspector of rifle practice; Alexander R. Shank, captain and assistant surgeon; Patrick Kellner, first lieutenant.

Fifty-first Infantry—Jacob Winter, captain; John B. Moran, first lieutenant; Frederick C. Muller, first lieutenant; George Schattel, second lieutenant.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Philip Mohr, captain.

One Hundred and Tenth Battalion—Ansburn Towner, first lieutenant and adjutant; William J. Larmore, first lieutenant and quartermaster; Thomas K. Beecher, captain and chaplain; Henry Flood, major and surgeon.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Thirty-first Brigade—Solomon Taylor, captain and quartermaster.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade, Sixth Division—Thos. W. Chesebrough, second lieutenant.

Sixteenth Battalion—James Keeler, first lieutenant.

Twentieth Battalion—Edward Betts, first lieutenant; E. D. Van Wagenen, second lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry—John C. F. Deecken, captain and commissary of subsistence; Louis Hallen, major.

Tenth Infantry—Wm. Morgan, captain and assistant surgeon.

Eleventh Infantry—Robert Grose, captain; John Quenzer, second lieutenant; Simon J. Adler, first lieutenant.

Fourteenth Infantry—Arthur B. Tyson, captain; John P. Hollers, captain.

Twenty-first Infantry—Paul Reichardt, captain.

Twenty-second Infantry—Rowland A. Robbins, first lieutenant and quartermaster.

Twenty-third Infantry—Edward N. Norton, captain and commissary of subsistence.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—William A. Walcutt, captain; Frederick Mornhinway, second lieutenant.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Charles W. Hayes, captain and commissary of subsistence; Tunis T. Kendrick, captain and chaplain.

Forty-ninth Infantry—Edgar H. Titus, captain.

Fifty-first Infantry—Philip Yeckel, first lieutenant; Benjamin A. Potter, second lieutenant; Charles Kasso, second lieutenant.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—James Eustace, second lieutenant.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Christopher Eller, second lieutenant; Frederick Busch, second lieutenant.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Wm. O'Meagher, major and surgeon; Joseph Collins, captain; Wm. J. Downing, first lieutenant.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—Thomas L. Raymond, major.

RIFLE NOTES.

THE N. R. A. has determined to hold a formal reception for the victorious team, when they return from Ireland. The committee on arrangements consists of Generals Shaler, McMahon, Hon. Mr. Judd, Hon. Mr. Stanton, and Captain Casey, of the Seventh. The committee will meet every Friday. General McMahon is appointed a committee of one to provide for permanent headquarter buildings at Creedmoor.

THE American team experienced nothing but the warmest hospitality in Ireland. In Great Britain the change to cool politeness was marked in the telegrams. At Belfast and Dublin official receptions. At Glasgow and Edinburgh the American Consul had to do all the receiving.

THE Nevada Badge has already excited great curiosity and emulation in the New York National Guard. Every regiment in the First Division that can muster 46 men is going for it, and the countrymen are resolved not to be left behind.

THE First Brigade begins its practice at Creedmoor in excellent style. It had a good model to follow in the Third, and is resolved to beat its shooting if hard work will do the business.

KLEIN'S Troop continues to shoot at all the German Schutzenfests. The practice, however, does not seem to benefit its Creedmoor shooting, as not one of the troop has yet taken the marksman's badge. A target rifle and hair trigger afford little practice of any use to help one with a carbine with six pound trigger pull.

COLONEL Wingate is determined to make shots of the New York troops. Commandants of companies are authorized to order their men to Creedmoor for further practice if they fail to win a marksman's badge. This is as it should be. If the State is too niggardly to give us a week's camp, like Massachusetts and Connecticut, let us get all the good we can out of rifle practice. It will pay better than parades.

Two companies of the Seventh have announced their intention to shoot for the Nevada Badge. The General-Inspector of Rifle Practice has issued a circular requiring a week's notice to be given him by commandants of all companies intending to compete for this badge, of the time and place when they propose to shoot. The circular also announces that any man shooting on the wrong target at Creedmoor during the practice by the National Guard, will be debarred from further practice, and must remain in the class in which he then is. This rule will be strictly enforced to prevent injury to the markers. It also directs that in shooting at 300 and 400 yards a piece of the pasteboard from a box of cartridges shall be placed under the sight and a full sight drawn showing all the wedge, aim being taken at the bottom of the bull's-eye. In kneeling, that the elbow must be placed in *front* of the knee, not on it.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— THE Ninth Infantry will soon be swelled by some hundred men from the soon to be disbanded First Battalion.

— COMPANY G, Forty-seventh, holds its annual clambake at Rockaway on Monday, July 19.

— COMPANY I, Eighth, picnicked at Terrace Garden July 13.

— COMPANY F, Twelfth, picnics at Lion Park, Harlem, July 20. Dodworth's band plays.

— THE Sixty-ninth has two new lieutenants, Gleeson and Duffy, of Companies I and E.

— CAPTAIN Penberthy, of the Eighth, has received a sword from the members of Company D.

— COLONEL Charley has left the Fifth, for a two months' vacation.

— A NEW company is to be raised in Horsebeads for the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion.

— OLMSTEAD'S Battery, at Binghamton, has adopted the Regular Army helmet, with white horsehair plume.

— PRIZES for riflemen are plenty enough; but who will offer a prize for rifle artillery practice?

— BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. H. Lansing (of Corning) and staff, of the Twentieth Brigade N. G., have uniformed themselves after the style of Governor Tilden's staff.

— COLONEL Luther Caldwell, of the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion at Elmira, has gone to Enterprize, Fla., to look after his hotel there.

— JOHN BOYLAN has just completed the uniforms for Walker's Battery at Elmira. They are patterned after the Regular Army, and a credit to Boylan's noted establishment.

— THE Ringgold Horse Guards, of Brooklyn, have resolved to escort General Dakin home from the boat, when he comes back with the team.

— CAPTAIN O'Kelly's company, of the Sixty-ninth, was one of the first to go to Creedmoor this year. It paraded only nineteen men. By next year it is hoped that the Sixty-ninth will be recruited up to at least the minimum.

— COMPANY B, Twenty-seventh Infantry, on Wednesday evening, July 14, elected Emile Cardoze and Second Lieutenant George H. Thompson. After election there was some speech-making, more soda water, and most happiness. Captain Cardoze was once a lieuteuant in the Seventy-first.

— THE First Brigade New York now numbers 1,836 men, all told, an average of less than 400 men per regiment. The Second is still smaller in numbers; and the Third, exclusive of the Seventh Infantry, is about equally below the minimum. Consolidation is needed badly in New York city.

— THE Seventy-first is taking its time to select new field officers. The choice is very important. If Colonel Vose has proper help he can make the Seventy-first all that it was in the old days of the "American Guard" when it disputed the palm with the Seventh. It has already gone up at least 25 per cent. since the colonel took hold of it.

— THE Fifty-fifth is beginning at last to show signs of Colonel Gilon's work. The old French Garde Lafayette is to come into the regiment, and the incompetent officers are moving out, by resignation or sentence of the board. By the next annual inspection the Fifty-fifth will be up to the mark of the Third Brigade, or somebody will get hurt.

— THE Battery of Light Artillery, known as "Walker's Battery," recently organized at Elmira, has just moved into a building 100 by 40 feet, constructed in the best manner, and especially adapted for a barracks and drill shed. There is a meeting room, officers' room, drill room 80 by 40, shed for caissons, etc., and a large yard attached, the whole enclosed with a high board fence. The first parade will occur in a few days, and will be for the purpose of target practice. This command is composed largely of veteran volunteers and regulars, and has organized as near as possible on the U. S. Army plan.

NEW JERSEY.

A SOLDIER'S monument was unveiled at Hightstown on the 5th of July. Colonel A. W. Angel and staff and line officers of the Seventh regiment being present.

THE Third paraded in Elizabeth on the 5th, headed by the Governor's Island band, as usual. The regiment made a hand some appearance, parading eight commands of sixteen files. The Ryder Troop also paraded, acting as escort to General J. Madison Drake, the Grand Marshal of the procession, which was nearly two miles in length.

THE First Brigade (General Joseph W. Plume, commanding,) will parade in Newark on the 21st inst., to act as escort to the veterans of the war, who hold their annual reunion on that day.

THE Division of this State will encamp near Philadelphia—perhaps at Camden—next year, and the event is fondly anticipated by the guardsmen, all of whom will put their best foot foremost.

THE officers of the Third regiment go to "school" every two weeks, General Drake having been prevailed upon to act as instructor.

ANOTHER effort will soon be made to procure suitable grounds for a rifle range for the guardsmen of New Jersey, said range to be located as near New York city as possible. The success of the American team in Ireland is having a good effect everywhere.

CONNECTICUT.

THE CENTENNIAL.—The following is the text of the bill reported by the Military Committe of the Legislature providing for an encampment of the National Guard at Philadelphia in 1876:

SEC. 1. The Commander-in-Chief may at his discretion suspend the annual spring parade and fall encampment of the National Guard of this State for the year 1876

SEC. 2 In case he shall so suspend said parade and encampment, he may permit the brigade to attend, for a period not exceeding six successive days, the National Centennial at Philadelphia, at such time as may by him be determined; and the quartermaster-general shall furnish transportation and camp equipage for the same.

SEC. 3. The pay for said transportation, encampment, and parade shall be the same as is now by law provided.

It has passed the Senate unanimously, and is now on the calendar of the House. It will pass that body without much opposition.

THE ENCAMPMENT.—Adjutant-General Trowbridge, Quartermaster-General Green, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, of the First Infantry, and Major Tubbs, Third Infantry, visited Niantic, Friday, 9th inst., to secure grounds and arrange for the coming encampment of the First and Third regiments next month. The camp will be located very near where the Second and Fourth regiments were encamped last year. Both regiments will go into camp Saturday, August 14, and will remain until the following Saturday.

THE VETERAN'S ENCAMPMENT.—The reunion and encampment of the veteran soldiers of the late war will begin at the Charter Oak Park, Hartford, next Thursday, and continue three days. General Henry W. Birge, formerly colonel Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, will command the camp. The First regiment band, Captain Adkins, has been secured to furnish music during the encampment. A jolly old soldiers' meeting is anticipated. Several noted personages of the late war will be present. A review takes place the 22d in Hartford, at which time the First regiment C. N. G., Colonel Hudson, will act as escort to the veteran organization.

RIFLE NOTES.—An order from the Adjutant-General's office of June 25 directs company commandants to instruct their commands in rifle practice at such times as they may see fit during the year, and to render a report of such practice to the Adjutant-General in December of each year. One thousand rounds of cartridges will be allowed each company during the year, requisitions to be made to the Quartermaster-General for same, through the proper channels, and in duplicate.

Colonel Hudson is desirous that a team from the First Infantry shall enter the competition at Creedmoor for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize the coming fall, and to that end will soon issue an order for the men to practice for a membership on the team.

The Norwich Rifle Club have voted to hold a match on the 29th, with prizes for the best scores at 200 and 500 yards.

The first long range shooting practiced in New Britain was on July 5, when a few members of the Independent Club made some very good scores. Eighteen, seventeen, and fifteen points were scored in a possible twenty.

Company C, of the Third Infantry, Captain McCord, paraded for street exercise in Norwich Thursday evening.

The Second regiment campanies are practising at the 200 and 500 yard ranges for the purpose of selecting a regimental team for Creedmoor in the fall.

Colonel Bario, of the Second, met the officers at New Haven last evening, 16th, for the purpose of taking up an excursion of the regiment this fall.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST BRIGADE.—General Orders No. 4 and 5 direct that—

In execution of General Orders No 11 the troops comprising the First Brigade M. V. M. are ordered to appear armed, uniformed and equiped, according to law, for five days duty in camp, at the State Camp Ground, at South Framingham, Mass., on the third day of August next. Commanders of regiments and battalions will report to the assistant adjutant-general at headquarters on the field, on Tuesday, August 3, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., and will hand in their morning report at that time. In honor of his Excellency William Gaston, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, this camp will be known and designated as Camp Gaston. Commanders of troops from Boston and vicinity, taking passage by the Boston and Albany Railroad, will report to Captain E. R. Frost, A. D. C., at the Coliseum Platform, at 9:30 A. M. on said day for assignment to their position on the train. Tickets will be ready for delivery at the office of the assistant superintendent at the depot in Boston, on and after Wednesday, July 28. All tickets not used should be returned within four days after the close of the encampment. The brigade quartermaster will be ready to deliver tents to regimental and battalion quartermasters on the field, Monday, August 2. The camp will be set up under the direction of Captain E. H. Hewins, brigade engineer, who will be present on the field, on Monday, August 2, and to whom all commanders of camping parties will report for instructions. The commanding officer of the First Battalion Light Artillery will make requisition on the quartermaster general for two hundred rounds of blank cartridges Commanding officers will make suitable provisions for subsistence, straw, etc., for their commands.

The brigade commander calls the attention of company commanders to the importance of properly instructing their commands in the duties of sentinels, and in military deportment toward superiors in rank, before going into camp. The discipline and efficiency of the camp is judged by the manner in which guard duty is performed, and by the attention given to military courtesy. A few slovenly and surly sentinels, and a general neglect to pay proper salutes in camp, is sufficient to give a bad name to the regiment or battalion to which they belong, no matter how proficient they may be in other respects. Company commanders are directed to attend to this important and sadly neglected part of the instructions of their commands, the principles of which can be taught much better in the armories than after arriving in camp.

By the above orders it will be seen that the First Brigade are making active preparations for their encampment on the 3d of next month. We are glad to see that such an order as No. 5 has been issued, for if it is properly obeyed it will do more towards elevating the standard in this most important of camp duties than half a hundred lessons after arrival in camp. Being present at the encampment of this brigade last year, we were able to judge how the guard duty was performed. With the exception of the Ninth—whose sentries knew their duties, and who performed them accordingly—the infantry organizations were very poorly instructed, and performed what was required of them so loosely and in such a slouchy manner that in many instances we were heartily ashamed of them. We trust that the coming encampment will show none of this; for the few evenings spent by company commanders in instructing their men will be amply repaid in witnessing the improved condition which such instruction will give the camp. If there is no improvement in this matter over last year, the brigade commander will know where to look for delinquents.

THIRD INFANTRY.—This organization held its first elementary drill at Myrick's station, on the Old Colony Railroad, on Friday of the present week. We were surprised when we heard this drill had been ordered, for we did not suppose that in a regiment where the companies are so scattered as in the Third—some companies being over fifty miles apart—such a thing would be attempted. This is a regiment worth having, and General Burrell is to be congratulated on having it in his brigade, for an organization that is composed of such "stuff" as the Third is an honor alike to this brigade and state. Give them the opportunities which the city regiments possess, and some of the latter would have to take a back seat.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—Major Wellington took his boys to Hull on the 10th for a little elementary drill, intending to get them in good condition for muster. The battalion turned out fairly, sending a good representation from each company. The afternoon was spent in drill, principally in battalion movements and the manual.

CHANGES.—The following are the changes registered at the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1875:

Conditional Commissions.—Sixth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel, Smith M. Decker; Major, Alvah Pinder.

Full Commissions.—Fifth Infantry, Lieutenant Thos. O'Donnell.

Appointments.—Second Battalion Infantry, Adjutant, Hamilton S. Smith. First Battalion Artillery, Chaplain, Minot J. Savage.

Resigned and Discharged.—Fifth Infantry, Lieutenant M. J. Singleton, Captain Jos. M. Foster, Captain George A. Keeler. Sixth Infantry. Captain Josiah S. Williams. Second Battalion Infantry, Adjutant Wm. G. Butler.

THE First regiment, Colonel Wilson commanding, held an elementary drill at Crescent avenue on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

THE Ninth regiment held an elementary drill at Hull on Thursday of last week, the companies averaging about sixteen men each. Over two hours was spent in good social work.

CAPTAIN F. E. Gray, of Company G, Second Infantry, has tendered his resignation.

THE State is to furnish fifty additional wall tents to the troops before encampment time. Even this is not enough, fully sixty more being needed.

A NEW edition of the militia law will be issued from the Adjutant-General's office in a few days. "Let us rejoice."

MARYLAND.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—We have received from an honorary member of this regiment a letter, from which we extract the following remarks:

"The writer is an honorary member, and went to Boston in citizens dress, to observe his regiment in all the parades and on duty, in order to satisfy some of their prominent supporters in this city, who were not willing to trust the accounts given by our own journals or those in Boston, for fear of too much partiality, but desiring to know for themselves if the regiment was worthy of the praise bestowed upon it by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

in 1874, after their march up Broadway. This regiment was sent to Boston by the merchants of Baltimore and its honorary members, not only to celebrate the Centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill, but also to show the military men of Massachusetts that what we had already shown New York, that we had a regiment that could hold its own with any in the North, and may be surpass a few of them. In order to carry this purpose out thoroughly, it was decided that they should stay one week in camp at Boston, notwithstanding the enormous expense attending it. The regiment made three street and two dress parades besides full dress guard mount every morning. The Fifth went to Boston as a military organization, and as such did not put up at hotels, but went into camp. In regard to the parade of the 17th of June, why did not your correspondent mention the fact that the Seventh New York marched in platoons of ten files front and also in a column of fours, two-thirds of the parade, while the Fifth marched the entire distance, company front.

"The writer followed the Seventh during one-half of the parade, and the Fifth the other half, and we do assert most positively that neither in marching, in the manual, the alignments, nor in any of the movements that go to make up a street parade, did the Seventh excell the Fifth. All that we ask is for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to say wherein the Seventh excelled the Fifth. Let us know our faults, so that we may be able to correct them before the 4th of July, '76. If it is important enough to announce that the Seventh beat the Fifth, it is equally as important to say *how they did it*. We regret very much that your correspondent did not have his Irving Place specs and watch with him in Boston, as then we should have some certainty about what the Seventh and Fifth actually did." W. C. G.

ED.—We think that if W. C. G. were wise he would not have written to us in the querulous tone he adopts. We are sure that the members of his regiment are not in sympathy with him. The issues of fact which he makes are easily met. Determined to trust to no single opinion, the JOURNAL engaged three independent observers for the Bunker Hill review, National Guard officers, noted for sharpness of criticisms, and not one of whom hailed from New York. The unanimous testimony of these observers placed the Seventh New York first, and the Fifth Maryland a close second at the decisive moment of their passage by the different points occupied by the observers. Our own impression, when we saw the Fifth disembark in New York, was that they did not look so well as last year. Their ranks were smaller, and they lacked a certain confident look that they then possessed. Next time the tables may be turned, as the difference was very trifling. It consisted, as one of our observers described it in the number of June 26, in a slight advantage in steadiness of gait and visage, such a trifle as would not have attracted attention save in a keen contest. Our private impression is that the slight loss of the Fifth was largely due to smallness of numbers and consequent depression of spirits. If Baltimore wants to beat the Seventh New York, it must recruit up its one magnificent regiment to the maximum strength. The Fifth is the only regiment in the United States that can do it, but it needs the help of its friends to recruit.

CALIFORNIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL Thompson has issued the following order to the Sumner Guards, of San Francisco, the victors in the Inter-State Match. The General says:

"SOLDIERS: On account of the high military character of your company, the perseverance and ability you have shown in target practice, and particularly on account of your zeal and success in the late shooting match with a celebrated New York military company, permit me to thank you personally and for the National Guard of California, on which you have conferred so much honor. Also please accept, as a small reward from me, the accompanying picture of 'Sherman's March to the Sea.' The great war, which is partly illustrated by this picture, developed the importance of loyal citizen-soldiers, and though it will never be repeated, they should be encouraged and always ready for any emergency; and it gives me pleasure to say that the good example of your company will greatly tend to that end. I remain yours, truly, "D. W. G. THOMPSON, Major-Gen. N. G. C."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Russian government has approved plans for uniting the Caspian Sea to the Black Sea and the Donetz coal basin to the Steppes of the Dnieper. Works of lines for establishing these communications are to be commenced without delay. The Council of Ministers has also been occupied with the question of the Siberian Railway. Altogether there appears a probability that Russia will absorb considerable quantities of rails during the next year or two.

Engineering publishes a section showing the construction of the celebrated Russian 40-ton 12-in. gun, almost the largest piece of ordnance in the world. This gun was built at Obouhowsky, and was made entirely of Tegel steel, at the extraordinary cost of £13,280. Its total length is 240.64 in., and the diameter over the largest ring is 57.5 in. The body is formed of one steel tube reinforced by a number of steel rings, the dimensions of which are all fully marked in the section. The system of breech-loading is that of Broadwell's, universally adopted in Russia, and the rifling has 36 grooves with a slow and uniform twist. The projectiles are lead-coated, three classes being made for it, namely, common cast-iron shell for practice, chilled cast-iron shell with steel points, and cast-steel shells. The battering charge is 113.8 lb. of slow-burning prismatic powder. This gun is intended for service on board the *Peter the Great*, but we have not heard that it has yet been fired.

THE Austrian correspondent of the London *Times* says: "It turns out to be the case that the artillery committee has decided to recommend the adoption of the steel-bronze gun of General Uchatius. Of course, this technical committee is only called upon to give an opinion, the final decision resting with the War Department and the Emperor. Still the opinion of a committee composed of some of the highest authorities as to artillery matters in Austria cannot but weigh heavily in the decision. No one thinks of questioning the authority, and all that the taxpayers have a right to ask for is that the decision should only be come to after an exhaustive competitive trial, not only as to the physical qualities of the article, but likewise as to the certainty of producing it in large quantities and as to its fitness to stand the wear and tear of field guns. If the steel-bronze gun can stand these tests thoroughly, every patriotic heart in Austria will rejoice at the success of the Austrian inventor; but until the evidence comes forward, people can scarcely be blamed if they point out that almost all over Europe the steel gun has been adopted, and that Italy and Russia, who have tried a similar method of casting bronze, have given it up. After the sad experiences made with the rifled guns at Magenta and Solferino, and with the breech-loader at Koniggratz, it would be scarcely pardonable if Austria were again, according to the saying of the First Napoleon, one idea and one army behind the rest of the world."

AN experiment made in Herr Krupp's artillery grounds at Dulmen seems, says the Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* at Berlin, to threaten the future of cuirassed vessels. Hitherto, it is well known, the solidity of the cuirass has pretty well kept pace with the calibre of the ordnance destined to do the work of destruction. By a felicitous idea, however, the force of the cannon has now been quadrupled. The invention, if so it may be called, consists in directing four guns towards the same spot, and firing them simultaneously by electric ignition. To test this new method, a target was constructed by Herr Krupp consisting of two 10-in. plates, a wooden layer 200 millimetres thick, two 6-in. plates, and another layer of wood 200 millimetres thick, the whole lined by an iron layer 1 1-2 in. thick. At a distance of 200 metres from this target were placed four 26-centimetre cannon, the calibre of which may be imagined from the fact that each requires 42 kilos. of prismatic powder. The first simultaneous discharge of the four guns, which were loaded with long cubic grenades, tore away large pieces of the iron plates, and so shook the target as essentially to diminish its resisting power. Other discharges seem to have had an even more destructive effect. As the power of the German breech-loading gun is greatest at 400 metres, at which distance the naval engagements of the future are likely to open, the Dulmen experiment is supposed by some to have decided the long-pending controversy of cannon v. cuirass. Altogether, the German breech-loader seems to become more popular, even in countries so long discarding it. Italy has ordered 400 field-guns at Herr Krupp's, and Austria would probably follow suit, if she did not wish to manufacture for herself the new cannon she is so much in want of.

THE French Minister of Marine has published the decree definitively organising the sub-marine defences in the military ports. The principal features of this decree are as follows: Under the authority of the Maritime Prefect, the Major-General of the port has the direction of the defence of the arsenal and the water-ways by the submarine engines. He presides on the permanent Local Committee of Defence, which is composed as follows—the Harbor-master of the port, Vice-President, one Captain of a torpedo-boat, two Lieutenants of a torpedo-boat (one of whom has a fixed residence), one Captain of Marine Artillery, one marine Sub-Engineer, and one Engineer of hydraulic works. In each of the five Military ports two Lieutenants of torpedo-boats, with fixed residences, are attached to the direction of the movements of the port, and are sent every three years to the school at Boyard Ville to follow the course of studies appointed for superior officers. The *Semaphore de Marseille*, remarking on this decree, says: "This organisation of the submarine defences by the Military Marine in our arsenals naturally brings with it the arming of the batteries destined to protect the approaches to the ports. We are on the eve of the discussion of the Budget, and probably we shall hear some more speeches about this defence of the coast. It is our opinion that the Minister of War, who has so much on his hands, should give up these duties to the Minister of Marine, who, in case of war, would in reality be obliged to take them over. The Maritime Prefects would thus be invested with commands immediately connected with the Minister of Marine, and they might then give an energetic impulse to the mobilisation of the troops for the defence of the coast."

THE *Bermejo*, which is one of the two gunboats now in the course of construction in England for the government of the Argentine Republic, was last month successfully launched at Greenwich. The little vessel, with its sister the *Philcomaijo*, which lay by its side on the stocks, and is now far on the way to completion, was designed with special reference to the prolonged battle of guns against armor, and is confidently expected to illustrate the superiority of the former. Looking to the vessel merely as a floating gun-carriage, the aim of the builders has been to adapt it to the powerful gun it is to receive. Its draught of water is small, its buoyancy great, its speed for its size considerable, its handiness remarkable, while its offensive power is most formidable. On the side of the defence something had to be given up, and so the gunboat carries no armor. As she will only be a speck on the water, she will trust for safety to her own insignificance. The *Bermejo* and *Philcomaijo* are of the *Arrow* and *Bonetta* class, several of which have been built for the British Navy. But while the 18-ton gun is the largest carried by any British gunboat, the *Bermejo* and *Philcomaijo* will carry one 26 1-2 ton 11-inch 600-pounder gun. This formidable weapon will be able to pierce the sides of any ironclad afloat at the water-line, and even the turrets of all but the *Peter the Great*, and one or two others; or, to put it differently, it will be able to pierce 12 1-2 inch armor-plate backed, and will still have a reserve of power. The gun is to be made by Sir W. Armstrong and Co. It is to be a muzzle loader, to be fired over the bow, and to be capable of discharging three rounds in two minutes. The gun-platform is moveable, as in the British gunboats, and is lifted and lowered by means of screws worked by a small engine. The same engine is also used to work a rammer by means of hydraulic pumps, so as to load and ram the gun with hydraulic power. This system has been adopted on board the *Thunderer;* and the arrangement in the gunboats now under notice is such that in the event of the gun going off accidentally the shot would not go through the side or bottom of the vessel, but merely carry away the rammer, after which the gun could be loaded by manual power as usual. The dimensions are—length 105ft., beam 30 ft., depth 10ft. 6in.; a draught of water about 7ft. 6in. when loaded, with a contemplated speed of about nine knots per hour. The tonnage is 416 tons B.M., and a crew of thirty-one men can be carried. The engines consist of two pairs of inverted compound twin-screw engines, each driving a separate screw under the quarter. They are expected to give when in full play an indicated power of about 400 horses.

A PARLIAMENTARY return lately issued as to the state and condition of the ships of the British navy, is somewhat instructive, showing as it does those ships, of 700 tons and upwards, built during the last eight years, on board of which it has been found expedient to place ballast; the nature and weight of that ballast and where placed, the name of the designer of the ship, and upon whose advice and recommendation the ballast was placed on board, and the extent to which (when altered) the designed equipments (in weight) have been increased, or the load draft of water increased or reduced, and the lower gun-ports brought closer to the water. Following is the list of vessels referred to, with other particulars furnished by the report: *Audacious*, *Invincible*, *Vanguard*, and *Iron Duke*, each 360 tons of ballast, and load draft increased 5 in.; *Swiftsure* and *Triumph*, each 400 tons, draft increased 4 1-2 in.; *Sultan*, 460 tons ballast, designed equipment increased 188 tons, draft increased 12 in.; *Raleigh*, 180 tons ballast, designed equipment increased 180 tons, draft increased 16 in.; *Inconstant*, 180 tons ballast, draft increased 7 1-2 in.; *Shah*, 90 tons ballast, designed equipment increased 105 tons, draft increased 11 in.; *Volage*, 70 tons ballast, designed equipment increased 13 tons, draft decreased 9 in.; *Active*, 50 tons ballast, designed equipment increased 13 tons; load draft decreased 10 1-2 in.; *Thalia*, 80 tons ballast, load draft increased 5 in.; *Juno*, 30 tons, draft increased 2 in.; *Ringdove* and *Philomel*, 15 tons each, draft increased 1 1-2 in.; *Danae*, *Myrmidon*, *Lapwing*, *Bittern*, and *Plover*, from 5 to 10 tons each, draft increased 1-2 in. or 3-4 in.; *Wye*, 120 tons of ballast. The *Wye* was bought of a private firm, and of the 21 other vessels mentioned 20 were designed by Mr. Reed, late chief constructor, and the ballast was added at the recommendation of the present chief naval architect, with the exception of 90 tons for the *Inconstant*, and except in the cases of the seven smallest ships, in which from 5 to 15 tons of ballast were placed locally for trim purposes without instructions from the central office. The report mentions that the design of the *Raleigh* was slightly modified whilst building, and that of the 180 tons of ballast placed on board the *Inconstant*, 90 tons were put there by the instructions of Mr. Reed.

AN interesting and suggestive lecture was given lately at the Royal Institution, by Dr. Tyndall, on "Whitworth Planes, Standard Measures and Guns." The lecturer first gave a brief sketch of the career of Sir Joseph Whitworth, who from the first had kept one object steadily in view in the manufacture of machinery and tools, that object being mechanical veracity. Sir Joseph's starting point had been to obtain a true plane which should serve as a datum line, so to speak, by which all untruthful work could be detected, the extent of its error estimated, and the fault corrected. After the planes had been made perfectly true, if placed one on the other and pressed by the hand they would adhere. According to Sir Joseph's theory, the air was entirely displaced from between the metallic surfaces of the planes, and the two masses of metal were retained in contact by reason of the pressure of the external atmosphere. Dr. Tyndall stated that he had doubted that theory, and rather attributed the cohesion to molecular attraction. In order to test the correctness of his views, he had placed a pair of Whitworth planes in contact under the air-pump, and, after obtaining a perfect vacuum, the plates still remained in contact. This experiment the lecturer repeated before the audience. A pair of planes in contact, each weighing 3 lb., were suspended in a vacuum which was shown to be nearly perfect. To the bottom of the lower plane 12 lb. of lead was attached, giving a total weight of 15 lb. suspended from the upper plane simply by molecular attraction arising from mechanical truth. The lecturer then explained to his audience the construction of two measuring machines, one of which measured to and recorded the ten-thousandth part of an inch, while the other was equally effectual in ascertaining the difference of the one millionth part of an inch. Dr. Tyndall next proceeded to describe the Whitworth rifle, with its hexagonal bore and hardened bullet, and with which such splendid results of range, accuracy and penetration had been obtained. He pointed out the superiority of the modern elongated projectiles over the old spherical bullet and shot, and explained the reasons for the advantages gained. He described Sir Joseph's system of polygonal rifling for heavy guns, and illustrated the re-

sults of the system as applied to light artillery by some remarkable examples of iron penetrated in some cases partially and in others wholly by Whitworth shot. The lecturer then entered upon a consideration of the relative values of flat-headed and pointed projectiles, observing that Sir Joseph had done sufficient to render it important that this question should form the subject of a thorough and searching investigation at the hands of those who were competent to deal with it. The remarkable qualities of Whitworth metal next engaged attention, and Dr. Tyndall explained its manufacture, which he had recently witnessed at Sir Joseph's works at Manchester. He concluded an interesting discourse by paying a tribute to the talent and genius of Sir Joseph Whitworth.

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MARRIED.

MCADAM—WISHART.—Near Washington, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, July 8, 1875, by the Rev. J. I. Brownson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. George P. Hays, D.D., Professor D. J. MCADAM, of Washington and Jefferson College, and Miss Kate W., daughter of Brevet Captain and First Lieut. Alexander Wishart, U. S. A. (No cards.)

DIED.

MCCAWLEY.—EMMA JANE MCCAWLEY, daughter of Lieut. Henry M. McCawley, 13th Infantry, U. S. Army, aged 5 years and 2 months.

TOWER.—At Litchfield, Conn., July 4th, 1875, NICHOLS TOWER, brother of General Z. B. Tower, U. S. Army.

STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(JULY 17, 1875.)

*** We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regiment.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
Eng.											
Hal. Cav.	Willett's Pt,NYH	Willett's Pt,NYH	Willett's Pt,NYH	Willett's Pt,NYH	Willett's Pt,NYH	West Point, N Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st	Benicia B'cks, Cal	Cp Bidwell, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp McDermit,Nev	Benicia B'cks, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Ft Walla Walla, W T	Camp Bidwell,Cal	Fort WallaWalla, Wn T	C'p Halleck, Nev	C'mp Harney, Or
2d	Ft Sanders, W T	FtFredSteele,WT	Near Rawlins,WT	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Stamban'hWT	Cp Sheridan,Neb	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson,Neb
3d	Fort D A Russell, Wy. T.	Ft Laramie W T	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort Fetterman, W. T.	Cp Robinson, Neb	Camp Sheridan, Neb	Ft Laramie, W. T.	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb
4th	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T
5th	Camp Lowell, A T	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Supply, I T	Cp Bowie, A. T.	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Whipple,AT	Cp San Carlos, AT	Cp Apache, A. T	Ft Riley, Kas
6th	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	N.Fork,RedR.,Ts	N.Fork,RedR.,Ts	Ft Hays, Ks	N.Fork,RedR.,Ts	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Fort Lyon, C. T.	Camp Supply,IT	N.Fork,RedR.,Ts
7th	Ft A Lincoln, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Shreveport, La	Fort Rice, D. T.	Ft A. Lincoln,DT	Yankton, DT	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Shreveport, La	Yankton DT	Ft A. Lincoln,DT	Colfax, La
9th	Santa Fe, N. M.	Fort Bayard, N M	Ft Garland, CT	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft McRae, N M	Ft Garland, C T	Ft. Stanton,N.M	Ft Clark Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Wingate N M
9th	Ft Clark, Ts	Ft Clark, Ts	Ringgold Bks, Tx	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ft Clark, Ts	Ft Clark, Ts	Ft Clark, Ts	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Clarke, Ts	Ft Duncan, Ts
10th	Ft Concho, Ts	Fort Concho, Tex	Ft Griffin, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft Richardson,Ts	Ft Griffin,Ts	Ft Concho, Ts	Ft Concho, Ts	Ft Davis, Ts	Ft Concho, Ts	Ft McKavett, Ts
Art.											
1st	Charleston, S C	Ft Barrancas, Fla	St Auzustine, Fla	St. Augustine,Fla	Savannah, Ga	Indian Key, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Monroe, Va	Charleston, S C	Indian Key, Fla	Charleston, S C
2d	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Charleston, S C	Ft Macon, N C	Morgantown, N C	Raleigh, N C	Ft McHenry, Md	Raleigh, N C	Fort, Monroe, Va
3d	FtHamilton NYH	Fort Monroe, Va	Ft Niagara, NY	Ft Hamilt'n NYH	Madison Bk's, NY	Ft Hamilt'n NYH	Ft Ontario, N Y	FtHamilt'n NYH	Ft Warren, Mass	FtHamilt'n,NYH	FtWood,NYH
4th	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Alcatraz, Is., Cal	Presidio, Cal	Ft Stevens, Or	Sitka, Alaska	Pt San Jose, Cal	FtCapeDisapt'm't	Ft Monroe, Va	Presidio, Cal
5th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Warren, Mass	Ft Independence, Mass	Ft Adams, R I	Plattsburg B'cks, N Y	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Madison Bks, N Y
Inf.											
1st	Ft Randall, D T	Lower Brule Ay	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Randall, D T
2d	Mt Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Huntsville, Ala.	Atlanta, Ga	Chattanooga, Ten	MtVern'nB'ksAla	MtVern'nB'ksAla	Mobile, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Mobile, Ala
3d	Jackson B'ks, La	Jackson B'ks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Natchitoches, La	St. MartinsvilleLa	Coushatta, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Alexandria, La	Shreveport, La
4th	Fort Bridger, W T	FtFetterman, WT	Fort Bridger, W T	FtFetterman, WT	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	FtFetterman, WT	Ft Sanders, W T	NearRawlins, WT	Ft Fetterman, WT	Fort Bridger, W T
5th	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Riley, Ks	Fort Riley, Ks	Ft Leavenworth, Ks	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Sill, Ind T.	Ft Leavenworth, Ks	Ft Leavenworth Kas
6th	Fort Buford, D.T.	St'g R. Ag'y, D T	FtAb.Lincoln,DT	Fort Buford,D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Ft Buford, D T	Fort Buford, D.T.	Ft St'venson D. T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Ft Stevenson, D.T
7th	Fort Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Fort Benton, M T	Ft Ellis, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Cp Baker, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Camp Baker, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T
8th	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp McDowell, A T	Cp Lowell, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Lowell, A T	Ft Yuma, Cal	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Apache, A T
9th	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson,Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, Neb	Cp Robinson,Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Spot Tl's Ay, W T	CpRobinson,Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson,Neb	Spot TailsAy,WT
10th	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft McKavett, Ts	Ft McKavett, Tex	Austin, Tex	Ft McKavett,Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	FtMcKavett,Tex	Ft Clark, Tex
11th	Ft Richardson,Ts	Fort Griffin, Tex	St Richardson, Ts	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Richardson Ts	Ft Griffin,Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Richardson,Ts
12th	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Isl	Fort Yuma, Cal	Fort Hall, I T	Camp Independence Cal.	Camp Gaston, Cal	Angel Isl, Cal	Angel Island, Cal.	Camp Halleck, Nev.	C'mp Mojave, A T	Camp Gaston, Ca
13th	New Orleans, La	Vicksburg, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	New Orleans, La	Baton Rouge, La	New Orleans, La	Holly Sp'gs, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Vicksburg, Miss	Holly Sp'gs, Miss
14th	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Hall, Ind T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Cameron, U T	Ft Cameron, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Cameron, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Cameron, U T	Cp Douglas, U T
15th	Fort Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Union N M	Fort Garland, C T	Ft Bayard, N M	Fort Craig, N M	Ft Selden, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Marcy, N M	Ft Wingate, N M
16th	Nashville, Tenn	Lebanon, Ky	Jackson, Miss	Little Rock, Ark	Humboldt, Tenn	Lancaster, Ky	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Jackson, Miss	Little Rock, Ark	Frankfort, Ky
17th	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft A Lincoln, D T	Sta'g Rock Ag'cy, D T	Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort A. Lincoln, D T	Ft Ab'm Lincoln, D T	Big Cheyenne Ag'cy, D T	Big Cheyenne Agency, D T
18th	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Yorkville, S C	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Greenville, S C
19th	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Lyon, C T	Fort Sill, Ind T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Sill, I T	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Wallace, Kas
20th	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Ft Ripley, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Pembina, D T	Fort Totten, D T	Fort Pembina, D T	Ft Ripley, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Pembina, D T	Fort Totten, D T
21st	FtVancouver WT	Cp Harney, Or.	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Townsend, WT	Cp Bidwell, Cal	Ft Walla Walla, W T	Ft Klamath, Or	Fort Lapwai, I T	FtVancouver WT	Ft Walla Walla W T	Ft Boise, I. T.
22d	Ft Wayne, Mich	Madison B'ks,NY	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	FtMackinac,Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Porter, N Y
23d	Omaha Bk's, Neb	Ft Hartsuff, Neb	Ft McPh'son,Neb	Omaha Bk's, Neb	FtFredSteele,WT	CheyenneDepWT	Ft Russell, W T	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Ft Russell, W T	Omaha Bk's, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb
24th	Ft Brown, Ts	RinggoldB'ks Tex	Ft McIntosh, Tex	Fort Brown, Texas	Ft Duncan, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Ft Duncan, Ts	Ft Brown,Ts	Fort Brown,Texas	FortBrown,Texas	RinggoldB'ks Tex
25th	Fort Davis, Tex	Ft Stockton, Ts	FortQuitman,Tex	Ft Stockton, Ts	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Concho, Ts	Ft Stockton, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Ft Davis, Ts	Ft Davis, Ts

First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Fort Colville, Wash. T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Ellis, M T; Company M, Ft Laramie, W T. Third Cavalry—Co. L, Cp Sheridan, Neb; Co. M, Cp Sheridan Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Sill, I T; Company M, Fort Sill, I T. Fifth Cavalry—Companies L, Camp Grant, A T. Co. M, Ft Lyon, C T. Sixth Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Hays Kas Co M, Cheyenne Agency, I T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. Company M, Fort Rice, D. T. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Clark, Tex; Company M, Fort Clark, Tex; Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ringgold Bks, Tex; Company M, Fort McIntosh Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Concho, Tex.; Company M, Ft Stockton, Ts First Artillery—Company L, Ft Barrancas, Fla; Company M, Ft Barrancas, Fla. Second Artillery—Company L, Fort Macon, N. C.; Company M, Ft Johnston, N. C. Third Artillery—Company L, Ft Wadsworth, NY H; Company M, Ft Wadsworth, NYH. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Sitka, Alaska; Company M, Presidio, Cal. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R I; Company M Fort Preble, Me.

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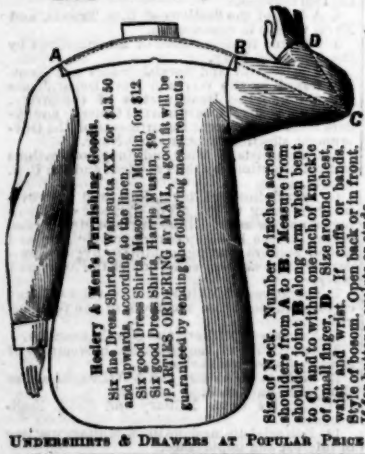
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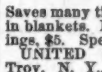




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